

THE UNITED STATES.

Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES

VOLUME XX.--1882-'83.

NEW YORK:

PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADWAY!

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER 99.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave. N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COL. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., of the Adjutant-General's Dept., whose paternal home is in Ohio, about 15 miles from Cincinnati, goes to Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty with Gen. Hunt, and Col. J. H. Taylor, now with the latter, goes to Omaha for duty at the Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, under Gen. Howard. This takes Col. J. P. Martin from Omaha to Whipple Barracks, A. T., with his present chief, Gen. Crook.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. Hancock will present the prizes won at the rifle competitions of 1881, one day next week at Governor's Island. Several of the lucky marksmen have already arrived, including Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, from Little Rock; Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Wayne, Mich., and Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

AN Indiana correspondent writes: "The success of the Asbury Cadets at the Indianapolis contests has given Lieut. W. B. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, plenty of work to do, and he has all his spare time occupied in drilling various organizations. He is now drilling a company of Knights of Pythias for the grand tournament to take place at Detroit, Aug. 22 and 23 next."

A DESPATCH from San Francisco says: "Among the passengers by the steamer *Arabic*, which arrived here July 29, was Commodore Shufeldt, U. S. N. The *Call* will publish tomorrow an interview with him. He says the opening of Corea was his own idea in conception and execution. Two years ago he was authorized by the United States Government to attempt the undertaking through the medium of Japan, but he failed to obtain access to the proper authorities. In the meantime events had so ripened in Corea that it became a comparatively easy matter to effect his purpose through the agency of China. Corea was ripe for a treaty, but preferred to begin with the United States, because Commodore Shufeldt was personally known in Corea, and because the Coreans knew they could get from the United States a liberal treaty, excluding opium, of which they have great dread, and avoiding interference with religious questions. Corea intimates to other nations that the American treaty must be the basis of all others. The treaty has also opened Corea to China herself, which is one of the most important political events in the latter's history for fifty years. The Commodore thinks this has been accomplished without giving any offence to Japan. Commodore Shufeldt said he received no official notice of his recall, though it was intimated to him while at Yokohama. He expressed himself as being strongly opposed to Chinese immigration, and could not consider restriction an unfriendly act toward China, because the privileges of Americans in that country are restricted to a few open ports, and trade and travel in the interior are utterly prohibited. He said that since leaving China he had learned that Li Hung Chang had written to the Consul-General at Shanghai asking if the Commodore would return to China for the purpose of carrying out the reorganization of the Chinese navy, as his letter to ex-Senator Sargent had awakened Chinese statesmen to the absolute want of war power in China, and he wished to impress upon his government the fact stated in the letter."

GEN. THOMAS H. NEILL, U. S. A., is on sick leave in the North, and may remain until near the time when his tour at Jefferson Barracks expires, October 1.

LIEUT. CHARLES L. GURLEY, 6th U. S. Infantry, will leave the service December 31, 1882, and will go on leave until that time.

LIEUT. T. H. BARRY, regimental quartermaster 1st U. S. Infantry, has gone from Arizona to Fort Davis, Texas, to attend to unfinished business there.

LIEUT. ROBERT HANNA, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has taken command of Troop A of that regiment, Captain H. M. Kendall being too ill to perform company duty.

LIEUT. GEORGE F. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Verde, A. T.

LIEUT. WILLIAM STANTON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Apache, A. T. having completed the distribution of horses to that regiment.

LIEUT. S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Verde, for field service, has had a busy time of it lately.

COURT DE FITZ JAMES, of the French army, visited Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island early this week, and was accorded a hearty reception.

LIEUT. IRA MACNUTT, U. S. A., Gen. Hunt's Chief Ordnance Officer, is north from Newport Barracks, Ky., to remain for seven or eight weeks.

LIEUT. CHARLES G. WOODWARD, 8d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, was in Louisville, Ky., this week, examining in conjunction with Gen. J. A. Ekin, U. S. A., a lot of horses destined for Captain Sinclair's light battery of the 3d Artillery.

DOCTOR C. M. CASE, U. S. A., has joined for duty at Fort Stanton, N. M.

CAPT. H. H. KETCHUM, 22d U. S. Infantry, returned to David's Island this week from a pleasant official trip to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

LIEUT. W. C. RAFFERTY, 1st U. S. Artillery, now at Fort Monroe, Va., visited old friends in this vicinity this week. He left Fort Columbus a few months ago for the Pacific coast, thence migrated to Fort Monroe.

CAPT. E. P. EWERS, 5th U. S. Infantry, is coming east from Fort Keogh, Montana, on a six months' leave, which will be joyful news to his many friends.

LIEUT. GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, changes station from Fort Schuyler to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to go through a light battery tour.

INSPECTOR General Roger Jones, U. S. A., visited Winchester, Va., this week, and inspected the National Cemetery there.

ADJUT. LOUIS WILHELM, 1st U. S. Infantry, is expected to arrive in the East at an early date, to spend a six months' leave.

LIEUT. D. J. RUMBROUGH, 8d U. S. Artillery, now stationed at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will join at Fort Monroe, Va., in the course of a few weeks for the usual tour.

THE illness of Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d U. S. Artillery, will prevent his return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for some months to come.

LIEUT. JAS. C. BUSH, 5th U. S. Artillery, now on leave, will join at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for duty in a few days.

LIEUT. CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, stationed for some years at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., but lately at Tampa, Fla., will shortly join at Fort Monroe, Va., for a tour of instruction there.

COL. L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., has returned to Gaithersburg, Md., from Washington and Fort Monroe, Va.

COL. W. MACDONALD, British army, was in New York this week, staying at the Clarendon.

PAYMASTER P. P. G. HALL, U. S. A., has closed his pay office at Philadelphia, which city will not longer be a pay station. Major Hall will remain in or near Philadelphia for the present.

CAPT. S. A. DAY, U. S. A., who is one of the crack Army shots, visits Creedmoor regularly, and has been remarkably successful there of late.

COL. C. G. MCCAWLEY, U. S. Marine Corps, visited New York this week, stopping at the Hoffman House.

CAPT. B. W. MEADE, U. S. N., left New York July 31 for Newport, R. I., for duty on Torpedo Board.

CAPT. B. M. CUSTER, 24th Infantry, was in New York during the week and left for Philadelphia.

AN exchange says: "We understand that the Apaches donned the garb of mourning immediately upon learning that Gen. Crook had been assigned to the command of Arizona. This mourning garb is very light and airy. It consists of a black mark on the forehead."

LIEUT. WINSLOW, U. S. N., has recently planted, as an experiment in the artificial propagation of oysters, 10,000,000 young oysters upon a bed in Long Island Sound. The oysters planted were only two days old, and could only be discovered by the aid of a strong magnifying glass.

CAPT. J. W. ROPER and Lieut. G. G. GREENOUGH and Wm. ENNIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week from Court-martial duty in New York Harbor.

CAPT. CHAS. BENTZONI, 25th U. S. Infantry, lately out after hostiles, has returned to Fort Randall, D. T.

CAPT. E. A. BANCROFT, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Aug. 2, from Court-martial duty at Fort Columbus.

CAPT. EDWARD P. MECKER, U. S. M. C., late fleet marine officer of the South Atlantic Station, is on his way home.

THE Washington *Critic* says: "The wedding of Miss Katie Thom and Lieut. Tom Wood, U. S. M. C., will take place early in October. This summer will be happily remembered by all their young friends, for he is visiting his fiancée, and the house is thronged with their companions, whose mirth and gaiety make one forget that age and care and sorrow can possibly be ambushed in their futures."

EX-SECRETARY Richardson, of the Treasury, leaves this week for France to join his daughter, Mrs. Magruder, the wife of Dr. Magruder, U. S. N.

SOME antiquarian investigator discovers that Arabi Bey is an Irishman, and gives the following account of how he attained his present eminence: He was born in Ireland, in Tipperary, of poor but honest parents, and his name was Michael Shanganessy. A little misunderstanding with the local authorities—political, of course—caused him to become an exile at the age of about 20, and he drifted to Egypt. The martial spirit of his race naturally led his thoughts toward the army, and one morning he was presented to an Egyptian Colonel for enlistment. "What is your name?" asked the Colonel in Turkish. "Arrah, Bey," replied Michael—"how can I understand such lingo as that at all, at all." The Colonel waved his hand and said to the recruiting sergeant, again in Turkish, of course: "Take Arabi away and put him in Company G." Such was the commencement of the military career of this remarkable man.

LIEUT. GEORGE T. WALLACE, who commands Troop G, 7th Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, has gone to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he will spend a well deserved leave of absence. It is whispered he will return with one of St. Paul's fairest daughters to share his Army life with him.

COL. H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., has his hands full at pro-

sent attending to the details of the rifle competitions soon to take place at Governor's Island.

Mrs. and Miss Royall, who have been sojourning at Bar Harbor for the past six weeks, have left very unexpectedly to join Colonel Royall in Omaha. Colonel Royall assumes command of his regiment, the 3d Cavalry, September 15, in Arizona.

BREVET Major General G. Pennypacker, 16th Infantry, U. S. Army, was in Washington, this week, and was received by his numerous friends "all along the line" with open arms. His headquarters have recently been removed from Fort McKavett to Fort Concho, Texas. The general looks well and as young as ever, and is under the wing of an old regimental commander and companion in arms, Colonel Price, at No. 1112 Arch street, Philadelphia. General Pennypacker has four months' leave of absence—his first leave in several years.

A CONVALESCENT camp has been established for the summer at Point Isabel, Texas, under the charge of Lieutenant Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Infantry, for the benefit of the sick of Fort Brown and other posts on the lower Rio Grande. Much credit was recently accorded to Lieut. Eckerson by the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Texas for the efficient manner in which this camp is conducted.

CAPTS. W. L. KELLOGG and F. E. LACEY, 10th U. S. Infantry, were expected to rejoin at Fort Wayne, Mich., the latter part of the week, from Court-martial duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

GEN. DANIEL MCCLURE, U. S. A., arrived in New York Aug. 1, to report to Gen. Hancock for duty as chief paymaster, and is stopping temporarily at the New York Hotel.

LIEUT.-COL. H. R. MIZNER, 10th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., in the latter part of the week, from Court-martial service at Governor's Island.

GEN. GODFREY WEITZEL, U. S. A., was to leave Detroit for Philadelphia Aug. 1.

CAPT. J. D. STEVENSON, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has, at his own desire, relinquished the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and Major Milton Cogswell, U. S. A., on duty at the Home, has taken them over. Capt. Stevenson avails himself of a year's sick leave.

LIEUT. S. CHURCHILL ROBERTSON, 1st U. S. Cavalry, son of Gen. Beverly Robertson, of Washington, is expected to return from France at an early date. During his year's sojourn at the cavalry school at Saumur, Lieut. Robertson has been highly complimented by the War Department for his suocinet and excellent reports.

MAJOR I. O. DEWEY, Paymaster U. S. A., who recently relieved Major Brooke in Detroit, Mich., and whose family has just arrived there from Boston, has taken apartments for the season at the Michigan Exchange.

COMMODORE HAKKI BEY, of the staff of the Sultan of Turkey, has been stopping at the Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I., for a few days, visiting Col. Hassan, Lieut. Ahmed, and Lieut. Hassan, of the Turkish army, who are among the guests there. He has been sent to this country to examine our method of using torpedoes.

Gov. TRITLE has returned to Arizona from Washington, and Gen. Crook is soon expected. Gov. Tritle, writing home from Washington before leaving there, said: "I have worked hard on the \$205,000 additional quarters in Arizona, and finally got the Secretary of War to recommend it and the President to send in the message, and think the War Committee will put it through, as I have seen all the members. It will do Arizona great good, as it will put that amount of money in circulation and give us more troops, etc."

THE San Francisco *Report*, of July 22, says: Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. O'Neil, U. S. N., who are en route to China, have gone to Monterey for a few days.... Commander Boyd, U. S. N., has returned from the East, having passed his examination for promotion most satisfactorily.... Lieut. Waring, U. S. N., late of the *Rodgers*, has returned from Los Angeles, where he has been spending some time.

THE Arizona *Miner*, of July 21, speaking of the departure of Gen. Willcox from Arizona, says: "Gen. Willcox has made a good, careful commander and is well liked by all thoughtful people who know how to appreciate the services of a good man. He goes to the Department of the Platte with his regiment which is stationed in this Territory. What troops are to be placed here in lieu of the 12th Infantry we have not learned."

THE Leavenworth *Times*, of July 25, says: Gen. Benét's youngest son is visiting his brother, Lieut. J. Walker Benét, 5th Artillery, at Fortress Monroe, for the summer.... Gen. Franklin D. Callender, colonel of ordnance (retired), is living at Honey Creek, Ogle county, Ill.... Capt. William R. Shoemaker, ordnance storekeeper (retired), U. S. A., is still at Fort Union, New Mexico.... Col. E. R. Platt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Platt are now on Prince Edward's Island, and will visit the New England seaside resorts before October, when they return to Fort Leavenworth.... Gen. William McKee Dunn, U. S. A., has gone to Prince Edward's Island, Dominion of Canada, for the summer. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dunn and their daughter, Mrs. David R. McKee, wife of the well-known journalist, who has taken her three young sons along.... The veteran Gen. William B. Harney, U. S. A., is spending the summer at the St. Louis Hotel, on Lake Min-

netonka, Minn. He is accompanied by his two nieces and Mrs. St. Cyr, of St. Louis.

The Omaha Herald, of July 28, says: "Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., paid a flying and unannounced visit to the city yesterday, returning from a visit to a brother living in Kansas. Some time was spent in a pleasant visit with the officers at headquarters. There was not time to drive out to the post and the visit was quite informal. Gen. Howard made some inquiries about securing a residence in which to establish himself and family, who will come to this city with him. Gen. Crook was absent at the time, but arrived on the overland train from the West, which Gen. Howard was waiting to take to cross the river, which gave the going and the coming commanders an opportunity to exchange greetings. Gen. Howard is in excellent health, apparently better than for years. He returns to West Point, where he will turn over his charge to Col. Merritt, who is the first in turn of the transferred officers to move, and will probably leave Fort Laramie early in August. Gen. Howard leaves West Point in time to relieve Gen. Crook at headquarters here early in September, and Gen. Crook is to assume command of the Department of Arizona on Sept. 15."

Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, now stationed at West Point, paid a visit this week to old friends in New York.

Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th U. S. Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon M. W. Wood, U. S. A., returned to Fort Brady, Mich., a few days ago from a week's hunting and fishing expedition.

Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., from special service at Cleveland, O.

Lieut. O. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Infantry, took charge early this week of the guard at Cleveland, O., over the remains of the late President Garfield.

Among the late arrivals at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I., are Mrs. John M. Schofield and Col. J. M. Whittemore, U. S. A., and wife.

Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., whose injuries abroad we have already referred to, has reached London and gone into hospital there for treatment.

Among those soon to be appointed assistant surgeons in the Army is Dr. C. N. B. McCauley, of Pennsylvania, a son of Commodore E. Y. McCauley, U. S. N.

Dr. D. S. Snively, U. S. A., has changed base from Fort Missoula to Fort Custer, M. T.

There were numerous arrivals this week at Fort Snelling, Minn., in connection with rifle competition, amongst them Captain H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf.; Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry; Lieut. Chynoweth, 17th Inf.; D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf.; John C. Waterman, 7th Cavalry, and J. A. Emery, 11th Inf.

Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., and Capt. F. G. Smith, 4th U. S. Artillery, left New York this week on their return to Madison barracks from court-martial service.

Capt. F. D. Garrett, 19th Inf., has joined on promotion at Fort Custer, M. T.

Major W. W. Sanders, 8th Inf., Gen. Terry's Inspector General, is on an official tour, including Forts Sully, Bennett, Hall, Randall and Yankton, D. T.

Lieut. E. I. Grumley, 17th Infantry, of Fort Sisseton, D. T., visits the East on a leave of several months.

Capt. Ira Quinby and Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., of Fort Sully, were at Fort Bennett, D. T., this week, as members of a board of survey. Their visit was a most agreeable one.

Copies of the correspondence between the Honorable Secretary of War and Colonel Nicholson, on the subject of brevets, with Gen. Drum's reply, can be obtained by addressing Col. John P. Nicholson, 189 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. O. J. Sweet, 25th U. S. Inf., was appointed U. S. Inspector of Indian Supplies for the Brule Sioux and Crow Creek, Yanktonais Sioux Indian agencies, D. T. Orders No. 43, Fort Hale, D. T., July 19, 1882.

It is getting a little wearisome to read continually in the daily papers that General Grant and General Hancock are to be guests this month at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, when the probabilities are that neither of them will put in an appearance there. Some one figures up that President Arthur, who is still in Washington watching Congress, will have to secure in some way twenty months, between this and fall, to fulfill the various appointments at watering places made for him by the gossips.

The Omaha Herald of July 27, says: "Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has located in this city as resident engineer in charge of the river work under Major Suter, and has in his inspection district that portion between St. Joe and Yankton. The Major, who is an accomplished engineer and agreeable gentleman, brings his family with him. They have taken up their residence on South 16th street."

Gen. E. O. C. Ord, A. S. A., visited New York this week, hale and hearty, stopping at the Astor House.

Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Niagara, N. Y., is to arrive in New York early next week, to take part in the rifle competitions at Governor's Island.

Lieut. S. B. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, will arrive in New York in the early part of next week, to remain for some time engaged in rifle competitions at Governor's Island.

Lieut. H. B. Anderson, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, Me., will report at Governor's Island, early next week, for rifle practice. His stay will probably be for a month or six weeks.

Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., is not expected to rejoin until September next.

Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, comes to New York in a day or two from Gaithersburg, to enter into the rifle competitions at Fort Columbus. His many friends in New York will be glad to see him again.

Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st U. S. Artillery, was to leave San Francisco, this or early next week, for the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York, this week, and has assumed command of the General Recruiting service, with his headquarters in the Army building. The advent of Colonel Shafter was joyfully hailed by a numerous circle of friends.

Major H. W. Closson, U. S. A., returned to Fort Niagara, N. Y., August 3, from a pleasant, though brief, official trip to Buffalo, N. Y.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., joined this week at Gaithersburg, Md., for temporary duty with the troops there, under Camp Surgeon Reed.

Dr. W. H. Mussey, of Cincinnati, a distinguished physician, formerly Surgeon General of Ohio, and a lieutenant colonel and medical inspector in the U. S. Service during the war, died July 31, of apoplexy.

Capt. Pasley and Lieutenant Primrose, of the British navy, were in New York this week, guests at the Hotel Brunswick.

The Washington Capital says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL should give credit where credit is due. The Washington correspondent of the New York World stole boldly an article from the Capital and telegraphed it as original with himself to the World. The JOURNAL copies it and gives credit to the World." We naturally credited the article to the paper in which we first saw it, and with which it appeared to have originated.

Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived in New York Aug. 2 to report to Gen. Hancock to receive his prize won at the rifle competitions of last year.

Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Buffalo this week to attend officially the annual encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Lewistown, which is to last from Aug. 5 to Aug. 12. As Capt. Hall is an experienced officer and withal a ready writer, his report of doings at the encampment will be looked forward to with interest.

After all Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery, is to take Major Elder's place at Fort Monroe as commander of Battery G of that regiment, Capt. Haskin preferring to remain on the Pacific Coast. Capt. Dillenback takes Capt. Ingalls' battery at Alcatraz.

Ordnance Sergt. Dennis Kelly, U. S. A., in charge of Fort Popham, Me., being annoyed by some parties entering the Fort, July 30, unfortunately shot one of them, Mr. P. A. Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., through the leg, in endeavoring to eject them. He surrendered himself to the authorities at Bath, Me., July 31, and was examined by Judge Tallman. He testified that the shooting was purely an accident, as he merely intended to intimidate the young man. He was bound over in \$500 to take his trial at the August term. Ordnance Sergt. Kelly is a veteran and faithful soldier and very strict in the performance of duty.

Major A. S. Nicholson, the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, left for Europe on Saturday last on a three months' leave.

Rear Admiral Balch, Pacific Station, will leave Panama, with the Pensacola, about July 30 for the coast of Peru and Chili.

Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Artillery, is at Wormley's Hotel, Washington. He will leave the city on Friday.

Lieut. John V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., was in Washington, from Norfolk, this week, visiting his family at No. 2030 I street, N. W.

The following named Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's office, Washington, during the present week: 2d Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Artillery, Wormley's; Capt. Chas. Parker, 9th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. B. M. Custer, 24th Infantry, Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, 6th Cavalry, Wormley's, on leave; Capt. E. S. Meyer, retired, Ebbitt House, on business with Department of Justice.

Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. A., has removed his quarters to No. 720 Fourteenth street, N. W., where the late Major Twining lived so long.

Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cavalry, arrived in Washington Tuesday, on leave, and is quartered at Wormley's Hotel. He is accompanied by his sister, Mrs. D. Archie Pell, of Rhode Island.

The Washington Republican gives this little story: "Surgeon General Wales, U. S. N., is not doing much walking just now. He went up into Virginia last Saturday to make a brief visit to his family, and Sunday his two great sons apparently put up a deliberate job on him. They have been enjoying horseback riding in the country, and inveigled him on Sunday morning into a nine-mile ride up the highest of the Catoclin mountains to get the distant view of the Potomac. He had not been in the saddle before for twenty years, and now he doesn't care a snap about going to see anything, and sits down clear up almost to his shoulder blades."

Capt. Louis E. Fagan reported on board the Brooklyn as Fleet Marine officer of the South Atlantic Station, on July 1, to take the place of Captain E. P. Moeker, who was detached and ordered to return to the United States.

Master Frederic Herbert Lefavor, U. S. N., and Miss Lizzie Story Collins were married at San Francisco, Cal., on August 2, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, at St. John's Presbyterian Church.

A FAREWELL public banquet is to be given General Crook at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, on the evening of August 25.

A preliminary banquet was given him July 28, at the residence of Hon. Ezra Millard, Col. Royall and Capt. Bourke and Roberts were also present. The supper was remarkably elegant, and the Hon. Ezra Millard entertained most genially. After the dinner an impromptu meeting of gentlemen was called in the parlors, when it was agreed to tender Gen. Crook a public banquet prior to his departure for Arizona.

Doctor J. L. Malford, U. S. A., has gone to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, is expected north next week from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to remain for a couple of months.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and party were in Omaha, August 2, on their way to the Yellowstone. They left the same day for Fort Washakie.

Lieut. H. Martin, of the British Navy, visited New York this week, registering at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

A DISPATCH of August 2 from St. Petersburg, says: The *Norve Vremya* states that Engineer Melville and seamen Noras and Ninderman, of the *Jeannette's* crew, have arrived at Tobolsk. They believe that Lieutenant Chipp and his companions perished in a snow storm.

Colonel L. Palla de la Barriode, Governor of the French penal settlement at New Caledonia, with his family and staff, arrived at San Francisco, July 25, accompanied by Lieuts. Nicolas and Fucob, of the Navy, and Capt. Lefevre, of the Cavalry. The party left on the *Zealandia*.

Mrs. Pease, wife of Lieut. W. B. Pease, 9th U. S. Infantry, and family, passed through Omaha July 29, on their way to New York.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Col. O'Neal Westery Merrett, U. S. A.," has been ordered to West Point, etc. If Gen. Merritt visits St. Louis on his way East he should certainly call at the Globe office and leave a copy of his Shakespeare, with the leaf turned down at Othello, act III, scene 3: "He that filches from me my good name," etc., or perhaps at King John, act V, scene 4: "When we were happy we had other names."

Post Chaplain Robert McWatty, U. S. A., a recent appointment, will go on leave until November 1 next.

Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th U. S. Infantry, visits the east from Nebraska on a month's leave.

Mrs. Gen. Silas Casey is stopping at the Bodick House, Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Me., with her daughter, Miss Julia.

The advent of Gen. C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, to duty in New York city, will be joyfully hailed by a large circle of friends in this vicinity.

Capt. E. Whittemore, 15th Infantry, visiting the east on leave, has entered upon duty at Washington with Major R. N. Scott, U. S. A., in connection with the publication of the records of the Rebellion.

A PETITION was presented and referred to the Judiciary in the Senate, July 29, from Frank C. Armstrong, late Captain 2nd U. S. Dragoons, asking that his political disabilities be removed.

Capt. Adna B. Chaffee, 6th Cavalry, is expected east from Arizona at an early date, to spend a four months' leave. He has well deserved it.

Lieut. Colonel R. S. La Motte, 12th U. S. Infantry, joins at David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 1, a month earlier than was expected.

Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 31 U. S. Artillery, is expected at Governor's Island from the South early next week, to take part in rifle competitions.

Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d U. S. Artillery, of General Terry's staff, visited Fort Hale, D. T., this week on Court-martial service. He expects to return to Fort Snelling next week.

Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th U. S. Infantry, presided this week over a General Court-martial sitting at Fort Hale, D. T.

Major W. F. Gentry, 9th Infantry, much to the regret of his many Omaha friends, will shortly leave Fort Omaha for Fort Niobrara.

Major I. D. De Russy, 4th Infantry, will assume command in a few days of Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Lieut. Joseph E. Jones, U. S. N., arrived in Washington on Wednesday morning from Boston in charge of a draft of men for the monitor *Montauk*.

Gen. Charles McDougall, U. S. A., retired, returned to Washington from Boston this week.

Lieut. Louis V. Casiaro, executive officer of the Signal Office, returned to Washington with his family from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Infantry, left Washington for his new command at Fort Assinaboine, Montana, on Friday. He has been suffering from asthma, which prevented him from leaving earlier.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending August 3, 1882. *Army*—Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cavalry; General E. B. Ayres and wife; Capt. B. M. Custer, 24th Inf.; Capt. E. S. Meyer, retired, Navy—Cadet Engrs. H. G. Leopold and O. C. Gauntner, Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, P. A. Paymaster John N. Peel, Lieut. W. R. Harris and wife, Assist. Eng. Horace E. Frick, Cadet Midshipmen L. S. Norton and John S. Watters, Commander Edgar C. Merriman, Lieut. Frank Courtis.

ASHBY. Paymaster J. Dixon Doyle, U. S. N., was in Washington on Wednesday, on leave from the iron clad torpedo frigate *Alarm*, en route to join his wife at Asbury Park, near Long Branch.

Lieut. James A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., left Washington Wednesday for a month's vacation along the Atlantic coast.

Major John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers, visited New York this week.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 87, H. Q. A., July 29, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 486 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

486. The Ordnance Department will provide the necessary targets, aiming-stands, etc.; permanent targets to permanent ranges can be had, and to all other posts temporary targets. The labor and expense of setting them up, preparing the shatters for the markers, etc., will be borne by the Quartermaster's Department, which department will also provide the flour necessary for making paste for use in target practice. For the latter purpose post quartermasters are authorized to purchase from the Subsistence Department such quantities of flour as may be needed. (G. O. 86, 1879; Dec. Sec. of War, July 14, 1882.)

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 19, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 27, 1882.

Publishes scores selected from company records of best target firing for June.

CIRCULAR 37, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 20, 1882.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of May, 1882.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, commanding the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect the posts of Forts Keogh, Maginnis, and Custer, M. T. (S. O. 122, July 27, D. D.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The following changes in the stations of officers of the Adjt.-Gen.'s Dept. will be made, to take effect on or before Sept. 1, 1882: Major Joseph H. Taylor, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will be relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of the South, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty in that department. Major James F. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will be relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for duty in that department. Major Henry U. Corbin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will be relieved from duty in the Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, Washington, D. C., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South for duty in that department (S. O., July 29, W. D.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect the National Cemeteries at Culpepper, Winchester, Ball's Bluff, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Annapolis, London Park, Laurel, Md., and Gettysburg, Pa. (S. O. 132, July 31, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

Capt. John H. Belcher, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

In addition to his present duties, Major Andrew J. McDonnigle, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, will take charge of the Q. M. Depot at Whipple Bks., Prescott, Aug. 1 (G. O. 85, July 24, D. A.)

Capt. J. W. Souly, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will comply with the requirements of par. 7, S. O. 159, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 118, July 21, D. A.)

Leave of absence for twenty-five days is granted Capt. C. A. Allgood, military storkeeper, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 133, Aug. 2, D. E.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. J. L. Mulford will accompany Co. E, 16th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and, on arrival there, proceed, with Co. A, 19th Inf., to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 79, July 27, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins, Fort Adams, R. I., will proceed to Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., for temporary duty (S. O. 132, July 31, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 2 (S. O. 131, July 28, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. H. I. Raymond, with the necessary attendants from Whipple Bks., will proceed at once, via Fort Verde, to the scene of the recent engagements with hostile Indians, near General's Spring, to bring in those wounded in the fight. On his return to Fort Verde Asst. Surg. Raymond will remain in charge of the Post Hospital there until further orders (S. O. 112, July 29, D. A.)

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, Surg., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

Major Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg., President G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. D. S. Souly is relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., for duty (S. O. 120, July 24, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. L. Sanderson is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, M. T., and will proceed to the camp of Troop M, 7th Cav., for duty (S. O. 120, July 24, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. C. M. Case will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty (S. O. 93, July 22, D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. Frederick Lloyd is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota and will proceed to Prescott, Ariz., for duty (S. O. 118, July 21, D. D.)

1st Lieut. R. B. Benham, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. appointed by par. 5, S. O. 91, c. s., D. D. (S. O. 118, July 21, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Herbert C. Sawyer will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 127, July 20, M. D. P.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Brewster, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 7 (S. O. 77, July 31, D. P.)

Capt. Wm. C. Shannon, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Thornburgh, U. T., Aug. 9 (S. O. 77, July 31, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Herbert Smith, Fort Shaw, M. T., to be discharged by post commander under par. 235, A. R., 1881 (S. O. 174, July 29, A. G. O.)

Hosp. Steward D. J. Scott, Fort Ringgold, Tex., to be discharged by the C. O. of that post on receipt of this order, on account of drunkenness (S. O. 170, July 24, A. G. O.)

Hosp. Steward John Shearlock, Fort Keogh, M. T., to be discharged by C. O. of that post on receipt of this order (S. O. 172, July 26, A. G. O.)

Hosp. Steward Daniel S. Platt is relieved from duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., and will then comply with par. 14, S. O. 164, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army (S. O. 145, July 24, D. M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major P. F. G. Hall, Paymaster, is relieved from further duty at Philadelphia, Pa., and the pay station thereat is discontinued (S. O. 132, July 31, D. E.)

Colonel Daniel McClure is assigned as Chief Paymaster, Division Atlantic and Dept. East (G. O., Aug. 1, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Potter, Deputy Paymaster-General, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 130, July 27, D. E.)

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymaster, is assigned for temporary duty in New York City (S. O. 130, July 27, D. E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Weitzel is detailed as a member of the commission advisory to the board of harbor commissioners of the city of Philadelphia, constituted in Orders from the Executive Mansion, May 25, 1880, and announced in S. O. 117, May 27, 1880, War Dept. Vice Col. John N. Macomb, late of the Corps of Engrs., who was retired from active service June 30, 1882 (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

The following named officers will report in person, on the dates set opposite their respective names, to Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot, at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers: 2d Lieut. Edward Burr and Oscar T. Crosby, Sept. 30, 1882; 2d Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, Oct. 21, 1882 (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as a member of the board of engineers for fortifications and river and harbor improvements, and will take station at New York City (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Wm. H. Rexford, ordnance storekeeper, is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage on hand at the recruiting rendezvous, Indianapolis, Ind. (S. O., July 26, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one, is granted 1st Lieut. Ira MacNitt, Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of the South (S. O. 70, July 26, D. S.)

Capt. S. E. Blunt, Chief Ord. Officer and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Dakota, is assigned to duty in charge of the competition for places on the Dept. rifle team, to be held at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence until Nov. 1, 1882, is granted Post Chaplain Robert McWatty (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—1st Class Pvt. Stuart M. Leitell, on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Pike's Peak, Colo., for duty (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

Corpl. Appleton Pritchard and 1st Class Pvt. Patrick F. Lyons are promoted to be sergeants, and 1st Class Pvt. Norvell H. Cobb to be corporal.

The following named sergeants are reduced to 1st class privates for making errors in returns: Norman B. Conger, 213 errors during eight months; Napoleon C. Smith, 208 errors during seven months; Edward F. Kubel, 233 errors during eight months; George C. Schaeffer, for neglect of duty in failing to complete and forward meteorological reports.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 29, 1882:

Troops A and C, 7th Cav., to Fort Meade, Dakota.

Cos. H and K, 5th Inf., to Fort Custer, Mont. T.

Co. C, 8th Inf., to Fort Halleck, Nev.

Co. G, 8th Inf., to Benicia Bks, Cal.

Co. F, 19th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Major E. M. Baker, Capt. W. C. Rawlins and James G. MacAdams are detailed for duty as members G. C.-M. appointed by par. 4, S. O. 45, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 122, July 27, D. D.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward (by rail to Terry's Landing), under charge of an officer from that post, to Fort Maginnis, M. T., the 50 recruits at Fort Snelling for the 2d Cav., where they will be assigned by the post commander to the troops of the 2d Cav. at that post (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Bowie, A. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 114, July 24, D. A.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, further extended four days (S. O. 76, July 31, M. D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Col. Wesley Merritt is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, to enable him to comply with par. 1, G. O. 78, H. Q. A. (G. O. 14, July 31, D. P.)

The following changes in station are ordered to take place as soon after Aug. 1, 1882, as practicable: Hdqrs. and Band will proceed to Fort Sidney, and take station; one troop, to be designated by the post comdr., will proceed from Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Fort Russell, Wy. T. (G. O. 14, July 31, D. P.)

Capt. Jacob A. Augur, 1st Lieut. Robert London, 2d Lieut. Fred. W. Foster, Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, members, and 2d Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adjt. J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 7 (S. O. 76, July 29, D. P.)

Capt. Edward M. Hayes is detailed to inspect beef cattle, to be delivered under contract at Shoshone and Bannock Agency, Wyoming, for the Indian service, during the current fiscal year (S. O. 77, July 31, D. P.)

Major Edwin V. Sumner, president; Capt. John B. Babcock, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Watts, and 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 7 (S. O. 77, July 31, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. William Stanton is relieved from duty with Troop F, and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Apache, upon completion of his duties in connection with the distribution of horses for his regiment (S. O. 112, July 19, D. A.)

The health of Capt. H. M. Kendall not permitting the performance of company duty, he will transfer the property pertaining to his troop (A) to 1st Lieut. Robert Hanna, who will command it (S. O. 112, July 19, D. A.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, A. D. C., will proceed to Maricopa, and report by telegraph to Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona for further orders, under special instructions from the Department Commander (S. O. 113, July 21, D. A.)

Capt. W. A. Rafferty, president; Capt. C. G. Gordon, 1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine, E. E. Dravo, and 2d Lieut. J. Y. F. Blake, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Bowie, A. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 114, July 24, D. A.)

The C. O. Fort Thomas will send Private William F. Deets, Troop I, pronounced insane, to Washington, D. C., with a view to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 114, July 24, D. A.)

Privates Lemuel L. Lawrence and Edward T. Lynch, Troop M, 6th Cav., have been awarded by the President, under sec. 1216, R. S., certificates of merit for bravery and distinguished conduct in action with hostile Apache Indians, April 28, 1882, at Huachu Mountains, Arizona.

John O. Hubbard and Jeremiah H. Angell, privates of Troop G, 6th Cav., have been awarded certificates of merit by the President, for gallantry and distinguished conduct in action with hostile Apache Indians, April 28, 1882, at Huachu Mountains, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. Adna R. Chaffee (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Troops A and C are relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sisseton, D. T., and will proceed overland to their station at Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 121, July 25, D. D.)

1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington and 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, on or before Aug. 2, for duty in connection with the competition for places on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.)

Orders 140, of July 24, directing 2d Lieut. J. D. Mann to command a detachment of recruits going to Toyah, Tex., are revoked (Orders 143, July 27, Cav. Depot, Jefferson Bks.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Major Milton Cogswell, U. S. A. (retired), will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, vice Capt. Jonathan D. Stevenson, 8th Cav., who, at his own request, is relieved (S. O., July 29, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect not later than Aug. 5, 1882, to apply for extension of one month, Major S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 73, July 25, D. T.)

One year on Surg. certificate, Capt. Jonathan D. Stevenson (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

To enable him to comply with S. O. 150, H. Q. A., 2d Lieut. A. Slaker will be relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of Pacific, Aug. 1, 1882 (S. O. 127, July 20, M. D. P.)

To enable him to comply with par. 7, S. O. 150, H. Q. A., 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss will be relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of Pacific, Aug. 1, 1882 (S. O. 123, July 24, M. D. P.)

Par. 7, S. O. 163, July 15, 1882, W. D., directing the transfer of Capt. William L. Haskin and John W. Dillenback, is revoked (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

The following transfers in the 1st Art. are ordered: Capt. James M. Ingalls, from Bat. A to G; Capt. John W. Dillenback, from Bat. G to A (S. O., July 31, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

Capt. J. R. Myrick, A. D. C., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hale, D. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 123, July 27, D. D.)

The C. O. Little Rock Bns, Ark., will send 2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, 3d Art., to Louisville, Ky., to report to Col. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., for the purpose of inspecting certain horses intended for Light Bat. C, 3d Art. (S. O. 71, July 28, D. S.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

By direction of the President, Major Richard Arnold is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Dept. of East, and assigned to duty as Commandant of the Corps of Cadets at the U. S. Mil. Academy (S. O. 178, Aug. 2, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, from Aug. 1, 1882, 2d Lieut. James C. Bush (S. O., Aug. 1, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause 40 recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 3d Inf. (S. O., July 27, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs. Band, and Cos. G, B, and K will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and take station thereat. Major Isaac D. De Russy is assigned to the command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The above changes of station will take place as soon after Aug. 1 as practicable (G. O. 14, July 31, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Henry Seton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

Capt. J. W. Bubb, president; Capt. Horace Neide and 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Brown, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wy. T., Aug. 7 (S. O. 76, July 29, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send two companies of the 5th Inf. to Fort Custer, M. T., one to form a part of the permanent garrison of Fort Custer and one to remain only until the coming fall. (Cos. H and K, 5th Inf., selected; Co. H the one to return to Fort Keogh) (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect whenever his services can be spared after Aug. 31, 1882, Capt. Ezra P. Ewers (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Major Edwin G. Bush, president; Capt. Jacob F. Munson, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Fenney, R. Q. M., David L. Craft, Thomas G. Townsend, 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, Reuben B. Turner, members, and 1st Lieut. William H. H. Crowell, Adjt. J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Douglas, U. T., Aug. 5 (S. O. 77, July 31, D. P.)

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, president; Capt. Daniel H. Murdock, 1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, Charles L. Gurley, 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, members, and 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Thornburgh, U. T., Aug. 9 (S. O. 77, July 31, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, on or before Aug. 2, for duty in connection with the competition for places on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.)

Capt. H. B. Freeman is assigned to duty in charge of the camp for competitors for places on the Dept. Rifle Team, to be established at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 28, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect the posts of Forts Sully, Bennett, Hale, and Randall, D. T., thence to and inspect the accounts of the Army disbursing officer at Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.)

1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Bowie, A. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 114, July 24, D. A.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., from Co. K to

F; 2d Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, from Co. F to K (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

Major William T. Gentry is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and assigned to duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and take station thereat. Co. I will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and take station thereat. Co. K will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and take station thereat. The above changes of station will take place as soon after Aug. 1 as practicable (G. O. 14, July 31, D. P.).

Capt. Samuel Munson, president; Capt. Leonard Hay, 1st Lieut. Thaddeus H. Capron, James McB. Stempel, John A. Baldwin, 2d Lieut. George Palmer, Charles P. Stivers, members, and 1st Lieut. Morris C. Foote, Adj. J. A. of G. O. M. at Fort Omaha, Neb., Aug. 4 (S. O. 76, July 29, D. P.).

Capt. Alfred Morton, member, and 2d Lieut. Christopher C. Minor, J. A. of G. O. M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 7 (S. O. 77, July 31, D. P.).

Corpl. Thomas S. Lamb, Co. C, is relieved from duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will report to his company commander for duty (S. O. 76, July 29, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Jesse M. Lee, to take effect about July 28 (S. O. 75, July 25, D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. Jesse A. P. Hampson, president; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, Charles E. Botsford, William Paulding, members, and 2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, J. A. of G. O. M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 2 (S. O. 131, July 28, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Gregory Barrett, R. Q. M., is appointed J. A. of G. O. M. convoked at Fort Wayne, Mich., by par. 1, S. O. 131, D. E., vice 2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, relieved (S. O. 133, Aug. 2, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

2d Lieut. J. A. Emery will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, on or before Aug. 2, for duty in connection with the competition for places on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.).

Enlistments will be resumed for the 11th Inf., that regiment having fallen below its authorized strength (S. O. 120, July 24, D. D.).

Capt. Theodore Schwan, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.

Upon the arrival in the Dept. of Platte of Hdqrs. Band, and Co. C, 9th Inf., the Hdqrs. and Band, 12th Inf., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and take station thereat. The above movements will take place as soon after Aug. 1 as practicable (G. O. 14, July 31, D. P.).

3d Lieut. S. C. Mills, commanding Co. F, will proceed with his company to Fort Verde for field service (S. O. 112, July 19, D. A.).

1st Lieut. George S. Wilson will proceed to Fort Verde, and assume command of his company (F) under special instructions from the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 112, July 19, D. A.).

Capt. D. J. Craigie, now at San Diego, Cal., is ordered to join his proper station, Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 113, July 21, D. A.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Witherspoon, R. Q. M., is relieved from charge of the Q. M. Depot at Whipple Bks., Prescott, A. T., Aug. 1 (G. O. 35, July 24, D. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte will report to the Supt. of the General Rec. Service on Sept. 1, 1882, instead of on Oct. 1, 1882, as directed in G. O. 70, July 1, 1882, W. D., to command the recruiting depot at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.).

Capt. D. J. Craigie and 2d Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, members, G. C. M. at Fort Bowie, A. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 114, July 24, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. V. E. Stolbrand, ten days (S. O. 145, July 24, D. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. John Murphy, member, G. C. M. at Columbus Bks. O., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Capt. Edward W. Whittenmore, now in Washington, D. C., on leave of absence, will report to Major Robert N. Scott, 3d Art., for duty in connection with the publication of the official records of the Rebellion (S. O., Aug. 2, W. D.).

1st Lieut. David B. Burnham, member, G. C. M. at Columbus Bks. O., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

The C. O. of Fort Lewis, Colo., will grant a furlough for three months to Private John D. M. Ferrow, Co. E (S. O. 145, July 24, D. M.).

G. C. M.—Before a G. C. M. which met at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 20, was tried 2d Lieut. C. E. Garst, 15th Inf., on a charge of "conduct to the prejudice," etc., the specification alleging as follows:

In this, that 2d Lieutenant C. E. Garst, 15th Infantry, did write and send to Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, a certain letter, subscribed by him, the said Garst, and expressed in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"The Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

"DEAR SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to these facts: The Government has always provided for the Mescalero Indians and they are now unable to provide for themselves. If no appropriation is made for them they must steal and kill to live. The settlers about them cannot be expected to supply their wants. Lieut. Clark and myself have, about thirty miles from the reservation, six hundred head of cattle. If the Government does not want to provide for these Indians then let it send in troops to kill them in order to save more valuable live [lives]. Not to feed them is logically and actually to destroy them. If it must be done, let it be done in style.

"Very respectfully,

"C. E. GARST, 2d Lt. 15th Inf."

—which said letter was duly received by the said Teller and referred by him to the Secretary of War; he, the said Garst, thus violating the regulations and usages of the service in addressing himself impudently, abruptly, and personally to a civil officer of the Government instead of communicating his views through his proper superior officer; and thus committing a breach of discipline to the prejudice of the service.

This at or near Fort Lyon, Colo., on or about May 30, 1882.

Lieut. Garst was found guilty and sentenced "To be reprimanded in General Orders by the reviewing authority." General Pope administered the reprimand as follows: "The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. By his approval and official publication of this sentence, the Department Commander considers that a sufficient reprimand has been administered to this young officer for an inconsiderate

act which no doubt has already been regretted" (G. C. M. O. 108, July 21, Dept. Mo.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, member, G. C. M. at Columbus Bks. O., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 114, D. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, is amended to read 2d Lieut. O. J. C. Hook (S. O. 117, July 20, D. D.).

Capt. Frank D. Garretty (recently promoted to Co. E), is relieved from duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and will proceed to join his new company at Fort Ouster, M. T. (S. O. 118, July 21, D. D.).

2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, on or before Aug. 2, for duty in connection with the competitions for places on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 119, July 22, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 2d Lieut. E. L. Grumley, Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 120, July 24, D. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Capt. Jacob Kline and Cass Durham, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cabanis, Jr., are detailed for duty as members G. C. M. appointed by par. 5, S. O. 91, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 118, July 21, D. D.).

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause 30 recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 18th Inf. (S. O., July 27, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—Major John S. Poland, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month on Surg. certificate (S. O. 77, Aug. 2, M. D. M.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. J. G. Leefe is assigned to command a detachment of thirty General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 1, 1882, for Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to the 23d Inf. (Order 126, July 27, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

The telegraphic instructions, of July 21, modifying par. 2, S. O. 68, D. T., in so far as to allow Co. F to continue, temporarily, and until further orders, at Fort McIntosh, Tex., are confirmed (S. O. 77, July 22, D. T.).

1st Lieut. John G. Leefe, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

The C. O. Fort Brown, Tex., will forward Private Alfred Munday, Co. K, 19th Inf. (an insane soldier), to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane (S. O. 79, July 27, D. T.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Capt. William S. McOakey, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

Lieut.-Col. James S. Mason, president, G. C. M. at Columbus Bks. O., Aug. 5 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebsstein, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

1st Lieut. Hiram H. Ketchum, member, G. C. M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 4 (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 1st Lieut. John I. Kane, R. Q. M., Fort Supply, I. T., to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 145, July 24, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. Bethel M. Custer, three months on Surg. certificate (S. O., July 28, W. D.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, president; Capt. David Schooley, Charles F. Robe, 1st Lieut. Ed. J. Stivers, O. J. Sweet, and 2d Lieut. E. F. Glenn, members, G. C. M. at Fort Hale, D. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 122, July 27, D. D.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 29, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

George L. Andrews, professor of French, to be professor of modern languages, to date from June 30, 1882, the date on which the offices of professor of Spanish and professor of French ceased to exist by operation of law.

CASUALTIES.

Captain De Witt C. Poole, 22d Infantry—Resigned July 20, 1882 (his line commission only).

Captain Carlos Carvalho, Assistant Surgeon—Died July 23, 1882, at Winthrop, Massachusetts.

1st Lieutenant George B. Smith, 12th Infantry—Resigned July 19, 1882 (his line commission only).

Chaplain William Vanx (retired)—Died July 22, 1882, at Santa Cruz, California.

General Courts-Martial.—At Columbus Bks. O., Aug. 5. Detail: One officer each of the 20th Inf., Med. Dept., 16th Inf., Q. M. Dept., 15th Inf., 14th Inf., and 7th Inf.

At Fort Omaha, Neb., Aug. 4. Detail: Eight officers of the 9th Inf.

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 7. Detail: Three officers of the 4th Inf., and five of the 5th Cav.

At Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 2. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Hale, D. T., Aug. 3. Detail: Six officers of the 25th Inf., and one of the 3d Art.

At Fort Douglas, U. T., Aug. 5. Detail: Eight officers of the 6th Inf.

At Fort Thornburgh, U. T., Aug. 9. Detail: Six officers of the 6th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 7. Detail: Four officers of the 5th Cav.; two of the 9th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Bowie, A. T., Aug. 3. Detail: Five officers of the 6th Cav.; two of the 12th Inf.; one of the 3d Cav., and one of the 8th Inf.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., at that point on certain subsistence stores (S. O. 145, July 24, D. M.).

Capt. James Henton, 23d Inf., at the camp at Richmond, N. M. (S. O. 94, July 26, D. N. M.).

Boards of Survey.—At Fort Bennett, D. T., Aug. 4. Detail: Capt. Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. Wm. Hoffman, and 2d

Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf. (S. O. 121, July 25, D. D.). Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. S. Tremaine, and 1st Lieut. E. R. Clark, 10th Inf., at the recruiting rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4 (S. O. 133, Aug. 2, D. E.).

Board of Officers.—At the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., on Monday, Aug. 7, 1882, to appraise the value of two cavalry horses reported unfit for cavalry service, and which Asst. Surg. Robert J. Gilson is authorized to purchase at such appraised value. Detail: Capt. C. R. Western, 1st Lieut. Albert Austin, and 2d Lieut. R. A. Lovell, 14th Inf. (S. O. 146, July 25, D. M.).

Camp Discontinued.—The camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., will be discontinued, and the garrison thereof will report to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty at that post (G. O. 14, July 31, D. P.).

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Samuel Kona, Aug. 1; Charles E. Gray, Aug. 2; Frank Jones, Fred. A. Hill, Adolph Wahl, and John A. Meroney, Aug. 5; Charles E. Kennedy and John Fellmuth, Aug. 6; George Munroe, Aug. 7; William Mack and John Ball, Aug. 9; James South, Aug. 12; Thomas Taylor and Charles Hayes, Aug. 14; Walter B. Loring, Aug. 16, 1882 (S. O. 146, July 25, D. M.).

The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private Henry Rosenblatt, Bat. E, 1st Art., is remitted (G. C. M. O. 23, July 10, D. O.).

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private Jack A. Heiss, Co. A, 19th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 78, July 25, D. T.).

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Michael Geiger, formerly a private of Co. C, 21st Inf., is remitted (G. C. M. O. 68, July 20, M. D. F.).

In the case of Private James McGrath, Band, 7th Cav., the unexecuted portion of confinement is remitted (G. C. M. O. 115, July 26, D. D.).

Extra Duty Pay to School Teachers.—The Secretary of War has decided that school teachers are supposed to be constantly on duty, entitling them to extra duty pay. While not teaching they have charge of the building, furniture, books of the school, etc., and this responsibility entitles them to the extra compensation (Indorsement, A. G. O., July 22, 1882).

The Service Rifle.—The various questions arising out of the use of the cavalry carbine in contests with the infantry rifle, and particularly that proposing to allow a percentage in favor of the carbine, came before the officers who were charged with the preparation of General Orders No. 53, Adjutant-General's Office, 1882, the following are their remarks and recommendations thereon:

"Within the ranges prescribed for these competitors, the inferiority of the carbine to the rifle has by no means been demonstrated. . . . Recommended: That the arm used for the contests, for the sake of uniformity, be the one specified in paragraph VI. of the order, viz.: the service rifle. This makes it necessary that each troop of cavalry should have a number of infantry rifles with which to qualify the men as marksmen, and to enter the contests. It may be found that this is not the best method of arranging competitions for troops armed dissimilarly, as are infantry and cavalry; but a fair trial of it in the contests of this year will point out defects, if any, and may lead to better methods for succeeding years." (Extract of letter, A. G. O., published in Circular, Dept. Missouri, July 21.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Missouri.—The Colorado Springs Republic says: It is pleasing to know that efforts are being made by the Western bureau to put the United States Signal Station at Pike's Peak in good order, and make it a credit to that service and the country. Lieut. W. A. Glasford, signal officer, U. S. A., has been sent here by General Pope, at the instance of General Hazen, to report upon the necessities for building an excellent observatory and recovering the telegraph line from Colorado Springs to the summit. It is known to all who have visited Pike's Peak that the observers endure nearly the arduous experience of Arctic explorers. Lieut. Glasford himself appreciates this, having gone up to the summit in January last, during a severe storm, which was considered by the observers on the Peak as one of their severest experiences. It would seem impossible that any person could be induced to undergo the hardship and isolation consequent upon being stationed here.

The Leavenworth Times says: Surgeon B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, has kindly consented to lecture next Friday afternoon, at the high school building, on the effect of the light in our public school buildings upon the eyesight of the pupils. It is said that the eyesight of many children is being ruined by reason of the failure to observe certain laws in regard to lighting buildings, and Surgeon Fryer will tell the parents and children that afternoon where these defects exist and how they may be remedied. His great reputation as a surgeon insures a large attendance.

The Leavenworth Times, referring to the murder of Sergeant Henry by Private O'Neill, at the Military Prison, says: Sergeant Henry died within three minutes after he fell. The ball, which was from a forty-five calibre pistol, struck him in the right side of the breast, passing near the heart, on the left side, and coming out through the back, passing through the spine. The ball after going through the body struck the desk on which the unfortunate man had made his last entry and glancing struck the brick wall and fell to the floor. Sergeant Henry has a family living in Trenton, Mo., consisting of a wife and two children. Mrs. Henry was telegraphed for last night, and will probably arrive to-day. The deceased had been in the Army for twenty-three years, and had been in service at the fort for seven years as a member of the prison guard. He was about forty-eight years of age. He bore a good record and was accounted an efficient officer. The body will be buried with military honors. It will be escorted to the national cemetery by a detachment of the prison guard under command of Major Thibaut, the 20th Infantry band on the right. Arriving at the cemetery, the escort will, after the coffin has been placed in the grave, fire a military salute of three rounds. O'Neill was taken before U. S. Commissioner E. N. O'Clough, July 27, where he entered a plea of "not guilty," to the charge of murder, and his case is set for trial August 1. It is said he will plead insanity.

A letter of July 20 from Fort Cummings, N. M., to the New South West and Herald, says: Mr. George Wratton has been appointed chief of Or. A. Indian schools. Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, accompanied by Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Infantry, left here yesterday morning for a visit to Fort Bayard. The base ball mania has taken possession of all at the post.

The Stars are practicing daily for the return match with the Silver City Club. Pay day has come and gone, and not a single deserter. That is something unusual for a frontier post. The thanks are due the commanding officer, Major Davis, 4th Cavalry, who makes the duty as easy and pleasant as possible for all. Capt. D. F. Callinan, 1st Infantry, is here on Court-martial duty. Upon the return of Gen. Forsyth it will be definitely decided what change will be made in the troops stationed here.

Department of the Columbia.—The Vancouver Independent, of July 20, says: Gen. O. D. Greene returned to headquarters on Saturday, the 15th inst., from his tour of inspection. Lieut. Thos. W. Symons, Engineer Corps, is now in San Francisco, and will probably return to headquarters next week. Lieut. A. Pickering, 2d Inf., arrived at headquarters from Fort Osoer d'Alene, in charge of military prisoners, returning yesterday to his station. The order directing Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson to return to his company has been suspended for the present, and he will remain at Forest Grove. There arrived at headquarters this week the U. S. Marksman's rifle, the third prize, won by Sergt. E. P. Wells, 2d Inf., in last year's contest. It is a beautiful gun, and has won the admiration of all the marksmen who have seen it. Asst. Surgeon Geo. F. Wilson has been temporarily placed on duty at Vancouver Barracks. Dr. Wilson is a brother of Prof. Holt. C. Wilson of the Willamette University. The telegraph line between Fort Klamath, Ore., and Camp Bidwell, Cal., is in process of construction, the troops from Camp Bidwell co-operating with Capt. Burton, 21st Inf., who has been designated as the officer in charge of construction. With the utmost activity and energy the line may be completed this season. Last Thursday Private Fritz Stoker, Co. E, 21st Inf., was slightly injured at the post by the falling of a shed, on which he was working.

Department of California.—The San Francisco Report, of July 22, says: General and Mrs. Kantz have returned from the Yosemite. General Wood, retired list, U. S. A., and family left for the Yosemite on Wednesday. Paymaster Y. C. H. Smith, U. S. A., now at Santa Fe, N. M., will come to this city for duty, vary in August. Among late Army promotions is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Keeney, of this city, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel. The promotion gives very general satisfaction here and elsewhere. The 8th Infantry is getting another shaking up. The orders issued within a few days send Captain Corlies's company to Fort Halleck (Nev.); Captain Andrews's company comes from Halleck to Benicia; Captain Porter's company, now at Benicia, goes to picturesque Gaston, and Captain Sawag's company leaves Gaston for Angel Island.

Department of Dakota.—The Pioneer Press of July 24, says: Advice have been received from Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Artillery, in charge of the Northwestern division military telegraph lines, to the effect that only about thirty miles remain to be constructed on the line between Rocky Point and Poplar River, M. T. Lieut. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., who started out from Rocky Point, has the wire strung for a distance of fifty miles, and when last heard from was encamped on the east fork of Fourchette Creek. The other working party is under command of Lieut. C. A. Booth, 7th Infantry, who is now at Willow Creek, and reports ninety-seven miles of his division completed, leaving, as has been said, a gap of only 30 miles to close the circuit.

A despatch was received at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 29, saying that Captain Kellogg, with two companies of Cavalry and one of Infantry, pursued a band of Canadian Crees near Milk River, who had been warned not to cross the line. After chasing them four miles the Indians were captured. Captain Kellogg took away their horses, arms and ammunition, released them and ordered them to vanish, which they did. Nine of the captured horses were recognized as stolen property.

The Pioneer Press, of July 27, says: Enlistments for the 11th Infantry, which were discontinued a few months ago, have been resumed under orders from the War Department, as the regiment has fallen below its authorized strength. Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, who, under Capt. Blunt, will have charge of the rifle range at Fort Snelling during the department contest, reported yesterday for duty at department headquarters. Lieut. George D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Metropolitan. He is on duty with his company at the school of instruction at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he seems to have been subject to a fiery ordeal. He is enthusiastic in his description of the good which will result to the service from the establishment and maintenance of the school.

Department of Dakota.—The Rifle Competitions for 1882 are to commence at Fort Snelling, August 10th. Capt. S. E. Blunt, Gen. Terry's Chief Ordnance officer, has prepared some excellent regulations governing the preliminary practices and competitions. The programme is as follows:

Aug. 10, 1st Day.—Firing at bull's-eye targets—9 to 9.45 A. M. Practice at 200 and 300 yards—10.15 to 11.30 A. M. Intermission for dinner. Practice at 600 yards—2.30 to 3.20 P. M. Firing at bull's-eye targets—3.30 to 4.15 P. M. Practice at long range targets, 800 yards—4.00 to 5.30 P. M.

2d Day.—Same as first day, except that the long range practice will be 900 yards.

3d Day.—Same as first day, except that the long range practice will be at 1,000 yards.

4th Day.—Practice at 300, 600 and 900 yards—9.00 to 11.30 A. M. Intermission for dinner. Firing at bull's-eye targets—2.30 to 3.20 P. M. Practice at long range targets, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—1.30 to 5.45 P. M.

5th Day.—Same as fourth day.

6th Day.—Same as fourth day.

7th Day.—Long range match (for conditions see page 6): 800 yards—9 to 11.15 A. M.; 900 yards—11.30 A. M. to 12 M., and 1.30 to 3.15 P. M.; 1,000 yards—3.30 to 5.45 P. M. Skirmishers' match (for conditions see page 7): First day—9 to 5.30 P. M.

8th Day.—Regimental team match (for conditions see page 7): First stage—9 to 9.15 A. M. Short range match (for conditions see page 7)—9.30 to 11.30 A. M. Intermission for dinner. Regimental team match—Second stage—2.30 to 3 P. M. Skirmishers' match concluded 3.15 to 5.45 P. M.

9th Day.—Department competition—First day. Firing at 200 and 300 yards—9.45 to 11.30 A. M. Intermission for dinner. Firing at 600 yards—2.50 to 3.45 P. M.

10th Day.—Department competitions—Second day. Same as above.

11th Day.—Department competition—Third day. Same as above and in addition: Regimental team skirmish match (for condition see page 8)—4 to 4.30 P. M.

MATCHES.

Note.—List of prizes will be announced hereafter.

I. Regimental Team Match.—Open to teams of four from each regiment in the Department of Dakota—300 and 600 yards, five shots per man at each range. No entrance fee.

II. Short Range Match.—Open to any member of the Regular Army; distance 200 yards; seven shots each entry; entries unlimited. Entrance fee, 50 cents first entry; 25 cents each additional entry. Two highest scores to count.

III. Skirmishers' Match.—Open to any member of the Regular Army; distance 600 to 200 yards. Competitors, as their numbers are called, form in line at the six hundred yards firing points, with twenty cartridges each in their cartridge belts, and at the command or signal "Skirmishers, Attention," load their rifles.

At the command or signal "Forward, March," the line advances

until the signal "Skirmishers, Halt," when the sights are adjusted to the estimated distance. At the command "Commence Firing," each competitor fires at least one shot. This rule is general. Firing ceases at the command "Cease Firing," after which no competitor fires until "Commence Firing" is again given.

Having approached sufficiently near the two hundred yards firing points, the signal "To the rear, march," is given when the maneuvering to the rear and firing will continue until 20 shots per man have been fired. The rifles will be carried on the right shoulder when maneuvering to the rear. The number of shots made in advancing and retiring are determined by the director and will not be announced to competitors. Five points will be deducted for each failure to fire at least one shot at each signal "commence firing" (unless his twenty shots shall have been already expended by the competitor); for each shot fired after the signal "cease firing," and for each shot in excess of twenty found to have hit his target. Competitors firing on the wrong target may, in the discretion of the officer in charge, be debarred from further competition. Entrance fee, 25 cents for each entry. Re-entries permitted to the extent that time will allow. The best score only, made by any competitor, will be considered in awarding prizes.

IV. Long Range Match.—Open to any member of the Regular Army; distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; seven shots at each distance; entrance fee 50 cents.

Note.—Special long range rifles will be furnished competitors by the officer in charge.

V. Regimental Team Skirmish Match.—Open to teams of six from each regiment in the Department of Dakota. No entrance fee. Conditions as for Match 3, except that the members of each team will be assigned to targets in pairs, and the penalty of five points for each shot in excess found in any target, will be enforced for shots in excess of forty.

Department of Arizona.—A despatch of July 30, from Tucson, says: The people of Sonora are rejoiced to know that General Crook is to assume command of military affairs in Arizona, and feel that this means the subjugation of the Apaches.

The temporary camp at Ash Canyon, midway between Forts Apache and Thomas, Arizona, is to be known hereafter as Camp Hentig, in honor of the late Captain E. C. Hentig, 6th Cavalry.

The Courier, of July 22, gives the following account of the fight at Chevelon's Fork, July 17: On the 17th instant, near Chevelon's Fork of the Little Colorado river, the commands of Colonel Evans and Major Chaffee overtook the hostile Apaches, who took position in a very rocky canyon and fought the troops like tigers. The fight resulted in a solid victory for our brave troops. The only sad thing in connection is, that the gallant Lieutenant G. H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry, was shot through the lungs and had an arm broken. Lieutenant George L. Converse was wounded. One white soldier was killed and five were wounded. One Indian scout killed and one wounded. Six Indian warriors were killed, sure. Government Indian scouts say they found the bodies of 20 hostile savages. Colonel Mason's command arrived at the battle ground in the night and followed the retreating savages. He gives the entire credit to Major Chaffee. This good result goes to the credit of Major Wilcox, by whose orders the troops were acting. The Courier, of July 22, further says: S. C. Mills and twenty men (mounted) of Co. F, 12th Infantry, left Whipple for the front at 1 P. M. yesterday. Dr. H. I. Raymond with attendants started yesterday in ambulances to bring in the wounded, who will have to be carried in litters from the battlefield to Fort Verde, some forty or fifty miles over a very rough country.

The Omaha Herald, July 30, says:—Colonel Martin, adjutant-general department of the Platte, accompanies General Crook to Arizona and will probably leave for his new headquarters early in September. Arizona is a familiar field to Colonel Martin and that from which he came to the Platte. The news of his transfer will be received in this city with general and sincere regret.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO,
August 1, 1882.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Commanding General Department of Arizona telegraphs that Christopher Isadore, who was reported burned in his house by Apaches in Tonto Basin, is now reported safe. All the loss of life in that portion of country took place before Chaffee's fight, none since. All reports of movements of Indians, particularly from Lordsburg, N. M., to the injury of Arizona, have little or no foundation in fact. The recent killing of Cibola scouts and outlaws on the 17th of July, with the fight of the last Chiricahua from the reservation, now being hunted and pursued in the Stein Peak range, afford a strong probability of peace, with good management on the reservation, where Agent Pangburn reports all quiet, and from whence no others have gone than those mentioned.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, August 2, 1882.

To Adjutant-General, Washington:

The Commanding General Department of Arizona telegraphs that Lieut. Geary with thirty mounted men and a company of Indian scouts struck the trail of about nine Indians, nine miles southeast of Clifton, on the 26th. The Indians stole twenty-one head of horses, at Mules Springs, on July 27. So far they have killed nine horses on the trail. There are reports that Indians are concentrating southeast of Whetook. Clenaga trail, which he is on, is three days old.

McDOWELL, Major-General Commanding.

Department of the East.—Rifle Competitions.—The following officers and men will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., having been selected to take part in the competitions of this year for places in the department team of twelve:—Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. S. B. Jones, 4th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th U. S. Art.; Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art.; Sergt. Joseph Daly, Battery G, 1st Art.; 1st Sergt. John Davis, Bat. C; Sergt. John Connor, Bat. B; Corp. John Dyas, Bat. M; Priv. William Washburn, Bat. K; Priv. Patrick Fuerry, Bat. D; Priv. Hiram D. Whitehead, Bat. H, and Priv. Edward Miller, Bat. L, 2d Art.; Priv. Joseph Archer, Bat. A, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. Jacob Heller, Bat. I; Sergt. Wm. K. McAlister, Bat. H; A. M. Pierson, Bat. F; George B. Hott, Bat. L; Salome Kawson, Bat. E; William Cleveland, Bat. D; Henry Lowry, Bat. C; Ephraim Hess, Bat. A, and Priv. John C. De Lucy, Bat. K, 4th Art.; Sergt. Thomas V. Turney, Bat. C; Edward J. Nagle, Bat. E; Daniel Mesinger, Bat. K; Jonathan Helcher, Bat. G; Corp. Andrew Hartmetz, Bat. M; Priv. Frank Mason, Bat. B; Priv. Henry Smith, Bat. D, and Priv. Charles Rickard, Bat. A, 5th Art.; Sergt. Joseph Bailey, Co. B; Samuel Moore, Co. I; Albert Rock, Co. D; Corp. Harry Mullin, Co. C; Joseph Abraham, Co. K; Zachary Beldell, Co. A; Priv. Caleb Bickers, Co. F, and Bernard Lyons, Co. G, 10th Inf. 2d Lieut. R. O. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Thomas W. Guinan, Bat. L, 5th Art., and Sergt. A. J. Hinbhard, Co. E, 10th Inf., already at Governor's Island receiving prizes for 1881, will remain there until further orders, to take part in the competitions of this year for places in the department team of twelve. (S. O. 134, Aug. 2, D. E.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Conditional Cadet William D. Brereton, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect July 26 (S. O., July 26, W. D.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO.

JULY 27, 1882.

Soldiering is rampant and charming at the Presidio of San Francisco, and enthralls the soul of the military looker-on. The guard-mounting, with horse, foot and dragon, represented in glittering uniform and dancing plume, while the admirable band charms the ear, opens the day with elastic spirit. Then to see a battalion of six good companies performing its evolutions amid the careering and involved performances of the Cavalry and Light Artillery, while skilled marksmen rattle on the range and aspiring recruits are revolving the sponge-staff, and wrestling with the musket nearer the quarters. Certainly the forenoon fills the scene with life, movement and color. Even the steam motor of the street railroad intrudes directly to centre, and lends zest and interest to life; and the evenings are not dead or wasted. But we will not intrude upon the merry-makings nor the midnight oil. The mantle of mysterious night is over them, and they are not public matters. *Vive l'Amour et la Milite!*

B. F. LeBALE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
CAMP CONVALESCENT, TEXAS.

JULY 19, 1882.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is noon at our camp, and the sun's hot rays come beaming down on every tent, while the cool Gulf breeze, as it fans each brow, kindly soothes our spirits with content. Still many a sufferer on his cot, watches the white caps o'er the waves, and many a pang may be forgot as he notes the spray where the seagulls bathe.

Situated on the highest available point of land, near the Gulf shore, and in the vicinity of Point Isabel, Texas, and under the direct supervision of Lieut. Eckerson, 19th Infantry, admirably planned and most conveniently arranged for the accommodation of sick soldiers of the 19th Infantry, is what we are pleased to name "Camp Convalescent."

Only a few weeks ago the beautiful little promontory on which our camp is now located, was remarkable only for the dense growth of cactus which grew upon its summit, and for the number of shells which lay in promiscuous confusion beneath the broad leaves of their thorny protectors. But under the direction of Lieut. Eckerson a change has taken place, and the cactus forest has been transformed, as if by magic, into a beautiful invalid camp.

On the north, steps have been cut in the bluff bank leading down to the water's edge, affording an easy descent for those who wish to avail themselves of a salt water bath. Oysters and fish are plentiful, and the boys are fond of them, and if we were paid each week, instead of every two months, the oyster vendors would have all they could do to supply the demands of our camp.

New arrivals of sick from Fort Brown, are coming in almost every morning, and our camp is growing rapidly. Only those who are thought to be improving are sent here, and the salt breeze soon gives them a ravenous appetite. This increases the longer they stay, until it begins to create almost a panic when dinner call is sounded. At such times the leaders of the tumult are generally marked for duty and shipped back to the fort, there to relate to their starving companions a story of mammoth fish and oysters, both fried and stewed. The effect of such stories are almost instantaneous, and can best be realized by those who watch the multitudes who go on the sick report the next morning.

It is the same old story of cause and effect—first get sick, and then receive your reward in a visit to the Point, and oysters and fish for two.

WILL V. STALL.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

The following resolution was passed July 27, 1882:

Whereas, It has behooved the Great Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved comrade, Gregory Lettermann;

Be it hereby Resolved, That in his loss we lose a good musician and a true friend. Our comrade was a true friend to all, and we deeply deplore his loss. He leaves us a band of mourners. His sterling integrity and uprightness of character endeared him to all with whom he was acquainted; and the unfortunate accident which caused his demise we deeply deplore. He was the soul of honor and a friend to all.

Committee, Barracks Band.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of 1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., 6th U. S. Cavalry, is extended four days. (S. O., August 3, W. D.)

The Supt. G. E. S. will forward 45 recruits to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to the 13th U. S. Infantry. (S. O., August 3, W. D.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th U. S. Infantry, is extended to June 30, 1883, at which date his resignation is accepted. (S. O., August 4, W. D.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The medical officers recently nominated for promotion (reported by name in the JOURNAL of July 8) were confirmed August 3, with the exception of Gen. Crane. The officers reported nominated in last week's JOURNAL, p. 1208, were also confirmed August 3. The two non-commissioned officers, Sergeants Wilson and Smith, nominated last week, have been confirmed.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate August 1, 1882:

Chaplains.

Rev. John D. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., to be chaplain, vice Hart, retired from active service by operation of the act approved June 30, 1882.

August 3.—Rev. Thomas W. Berry, of Leavenworth, Kan., to be chaplain, vice Porter, retired by operation of the act approved June 30, 1882, to rank from August 3, 1882.

It is suggested that if any militia regiments are to be called out—and it is believed that such a step will be taken—that a large quota of the Irish militia should be invited to volunteer for service at Malta and Gibraltar. It is notorious that Irishmen always behave better abroad than at home, and by sending two or three thousand Irish militiamen to the Mediterranean, a number of hot-headed young men would be removed from the danger of being infected by disloyalty.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Left Provincetown, Mass., July 29, for sea, to exercise in fleet tactics.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left Provincetown, Mass., July 29, for sea, to exercise in fleet tactics.

KEARSTAR, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. George B. White. At Norfolk. To leave about Aug. 1 to join flagship *Tennessee*.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Rear-Admiral Cooper writes from Provincetown, Mass., July 29, as follows:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I shall proceed to sea at daylight to-morrow morning with the *Tennessee*, *Yantic*, *Enterprise*, and *Alliance*, for the purpose of exercising the squadron in fleet tactics. It is my intention to remain four days at sea, and then to proceed with the squadron to Boston, Mass. Since my arrival at Provincetown I have sent the *Yantic* to Boston to transfer to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, several men who were dangerously sick, and to take in a supply of coal, which she much needed. The post office address of the above named vessels will be Boston, Mass., until Aug. 9.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Portsmouth, N. H. Two months work required on her.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Left Provincetown, Mass., July 29, for sea, to exercise in fleet tactics.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Is to be at Montevideo by Oct. 1, to take the transit of Venus party to Santa Cruz, Patagonia. The *Galena* will not be sent on this service as she does not carry coal enough. The Admiral will be authorized to transfer his flag to the *Galena* during the absence of the *Brooklyn*, if he thinks proper.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Montevideo, May 24. Has been ordered to leave for Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Was reported by cable, July 25, at Gibraltar, en route to Rio de Janeiro.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. Last reported at Malta.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Sailed from Malta for Tripoli, July 27.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Alexandria, Egypt.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 13.

ALABAMA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. At Callao, Peru, July 5.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, June 10, for the Pacific.

HARTFORD, 3d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Has been ordered to the Pacific Station.

IREQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Sailed from Mare Island, Cal., for Panama, July 27.

LACAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, July 5. May possibly go to Honolulu.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Arrived at Panama, July 10.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Reached Sitka, June 17, coaled, and left for Fort Wrangel, Alaska, June 21.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clift.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Louis Kempff. The *Vallejo Chronicle*, advertising to the recent arrival of the *Alert* there, says: "The *Alert* came into harbor in grand style. She was flying her homebound pennant, handsomely decorated with flags, had an exceedingly neat and trim appearance, and was handled in ships shape manner. She came gracefully up to the anchor buoy and made fast. Commander Kempff, his officers and crew, are entitled to much credit for the condition of the ship. Instead of looking as though she had come off a long sea voyage she is as clean as though she had just completed her outfit, and was about starting out on a cruise." The *Alert* was put out of commission at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 31.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At San Francisco, July 13.

MONOGACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. B. Cotton. Was at Nagasaki, June 20. As soon as ready for sea, Commander Cotton was to visit Fusan and Genzan in Korea, and Port Hamilton, Nan Horo, to the southward of Korea. When this duty was completed he was to proceed to Chefoo, China, and await orders. She should have been ready for sea about June 23.

FALOE, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Giddens. Is still at Kobe, ready for service. She will remain there for the present.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Ekerrett. Rear-Admiral Clift writes from Yokohama, Japan, July 6, as follows:

I have the honor to inform the Department that upon my arrival at Nagasaki, June 12, the usual civilities were exchanged. The Russian iron clad *Duke of Edinburgh* came out of dry dock and saluted my flag, which salute was returned. June 19 half-past twelve guns in commemoration of the death of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers. The same day I returned the visits of the Governor of the Ken and of the Chinese Consul. I arrived at Yokohama June 25. I found in port Vice-Admiral Wille, R. N., flying his flag on the *Iron Duke*, and nine other vessels of his squadron; Rear-Admiral Asanbeggoff, Russian navy, with his flagship *Africa*, and Rear-Admiral Meyer, French navy, with his flagship *Victoria*. The usual salutes were fired and returned. I found that the Hon. J. R. Young, United States Minister to China, was still in Yokohama, consequently I called upon him as soon as practicable. June 27 I received an official visit from Sir Harry Parkes, the English Minister, in company with Vice-Admiral Wille. June 28 dressed ship with the English ensign at the main, and at noon fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the coronation day of the Queen of England. Received a visit the same day from Admiral Farquhar, R. N., who was saluted upon his de-

parture with seventeen guns. June 29 received a visit from Hon. J. B. Young, who was saluted upon his departure with fifteen guns. July 3 the English squadron, with the exception of the *Cornus* and *Vigilant* went to sea. That evening the *Cornus* went to sea, having been detached from the China station and ordered to the Pacific Station. July 4, in company with all men-of-war in the harbor, dressed ship, and at noon fired a salute of 31 guns, which was participated in by the *Ashuelot*, *Saratoga*, all foreign saluting men-of-war, and the battery on shore, the occasion being the anniversary of our National Independence. The following day I returned thanks for the courtesy shown. Affairs in China and Japan continue quiet. Although cholera exists in Kanagawa Ken, it is entirely confined to the native population at present, and no fears are as yet entertained by foreigners. Proper precautions have been taken in regard to cholera, and I have to report that the health of officers and men continues excellent.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Was docked at Nagasaki June 19; left Nagasaki June 21; arrived at Kobe June 22; left Kobe June 26 and arrived at Yokohama June 28.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At Boston.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 34 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At Newport.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Commodore Luce writes from Lisbon, Portugal, July 13, as follows:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the U. S. S. *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, under my command, leave Lisbon to-day. Owing to delays experienced in leaving the ports previously visited, it has been found desirable to proceed hence to Genoa, Italy, direct, without calling at the immediate harbors. It is hoped that both ships will reach Madeira by Sept. 1. The health of the officers and crew continues to be good.

Either the *Portsmouth* or *Saratoga* will be ordered to go from the Mediterranean to Aspinwall to transfer 75 boys to the Pacific squadron.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Genoa, July 26, as per cable to the Secretary of the Navy.

On Special Service.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller, Master Wm. E. Sewell. Went in to the dry dock at Norfolk, Va., July 25.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander H. B. Robeson. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, July 21.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. The afternoon of Aug. 1, when the *Dale* was passing the entrance of the East River, under topgallant sails, to the windward of the American ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, the wind shifted suddenly to the southward, the *Dale* failed to stay in the strong ebb out of the East River, and she drifted across the bows of the *Grinnell*. The flying jib-boom of the latter was carried away, and she sustained some injuries in her rigging—cost, five or six hundred dollars. The *Dale's* starboard cat head was injured, and some other slight damages incurred. Four tugs had to be employed to pull the *Dale* clear. The commanding officer of the *Dale* was in charge, and considered himself responsible for the accident, so far as responsibility was involved. She was off the Battery, New York, Aug. 3, waiting fair weather to sail for Gardner's Island and Oak Bluffs. The commandant at New York has been instructed to order a board to visit the *Grinnell* and report what damages she sustained, the probable cost of restoring her to her former condition, and time required. A naval constructor and a carpenter will be on the board.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. D. Greene. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, from Norfolk, Va., July 30.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Joseph E. Craig. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. Arrived at Boston, Mass., July 23.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. From Green Bay, Wisconsin, July 31, Commander Kautz reports as follows:

I have the honor to report that the U. S. S. *Michigan*, under my command, sailed from Detroit on the 19th and arrived at this port on the 25th inst., stopping a day at Port Sarnia, Canada, and Port Huron, Michigan, and a day at Mackinaw. It is my intention to sail from here on the 3d proximo for Milwaukee and Chicago, reaching the latter port on Aug. 10. It affords me pleasure to state that the *Michigan* has received a warm welcome from the best people in Green Bay, and has been visited by hundreds of people.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Capt. Matthews writes from off entrance of Pensacola Bay, July 26, as follows:

We are now outside the bar, the *Tallapoosa* bringing the monitor out. I have placed on board the monitor Lieut. Grimes, with such force of men and officers as could be spared, being sufficient to steer her and run her engines for a short time in case of need. Her bottom is very foul, and she tows very badly as far as I can see. We will be off in about an hour. We were detained yesterday owing to want of water over the bar. If nothing happens I expect to reach Norfolk about Aug. 8.

The *Powhatan*, *Tallapoosa*, and the monitor passed Sand Key at 3 A. M. July 30.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at San Francisco, June 10.

STANDISH, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, from Annapolis, Md., July 23.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At Lisbon, Portugal, at last accounts.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Sailed on July 26, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, with the iron-clad steamer *Canonicus* in tow. Passed Sand Key at 3 A. M. July 30.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Albert S. Barker. At Washington, D. C. Was put in commission on Aug. 1. Will leave the Washington Navy-yard on Aug. 5 for Port Monroe, where she will be put in dock for about a week, and then proceed up the eastern coast. Officers who are ordered to her are busily engaged making preparations for the trip.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Henry

Johnson. Was put in commission at Annapolis, Md., July 29, and sailed from Annapolis, Aug. 2, for Norfolk, where she is to be docked.

PASSAIO, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTIE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajar*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Boatswain Wm. H. Frary, U. S. N., having been found guilty of the charges preferred against him, has been suspended from rank and duty for one year on furlough pay, and to retain present number on the Navy list during that time.

A NAVAL Court-martial meets at New York Aug. 5 to try enlisted marines. The following compose the court: Capt. D. L. Braine and Milton Haxtun; Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome; Commander W. S. Dana; Capt. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. H. C. T. Nye; Lieut. Jas. D. J. Kelley, Judge-Advocate.

A GIG race between representatives of the *Alert* and of the *Ranger* was arranged to take place at Mare Island, July 29, weather permitting, the boats to run three miles straight away upon any course selected and surveyed by any officer or officers designated by T. Maling, racing coxswain of the *Alert*. The boats to be the "sweeps" cars, he to give the *Alert* twenty-four hours notice of such decision. The boats to run for the sum of \$150 a side. The sum of \$25 has been deposited with the paymaster of the *Alert* by Samuel Hurley, and the coxswain of the *Alert's* boat is expected to cover the same, in token of good faith, within twenty-four hours; the boat failing to put up the remainder of the original amount, viz., \$125, on the day selected for the race, is to forfeit the deposit. The coxswain of each boat will be allowed to select an officer from his own ship, as starter, and both coxswains shall agree upon a referee, whose decision shall be final.

Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Artillery, writing from Camp Washington, Md., July 24, to the Washington *Capital*, says: "You take an interest in the Navy, I observe. Permit me to suggest that you look over the last ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, July 22, 1882, p. 1190, and give us your ideas as to what would be the shares of prize money allotted to our officers if one of their new 15-knot vessels were sent in chase of the English merchant vessel, the *Stirling Castle*, on her last voyage from China to England with one of the most valuable cargoes possible to put into a ship—the first tea cargo of the season. The average sea speed was 15.61 knots per hour for 10,622 miles at sea, and she is constructed under the regulations of the English admiralty office, convertible into a war vessel in case of emergency. It would strike a land-lubber that a 15-knot war vessel is not just the thing to cope with a vessel that can make nearly sixteen knots for a stretch of over ten thousand miles, and one that would probably make about as good a war vessel in case of necessity, and as such will make even better time and for a longer distance without coaling."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 26.—Assistant Engineer Charles G. Talcott, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Cadet Engineers Peter Miller and Emil Theiss, to the Tennessee.

AUGUST 2.—Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, to the Despatch.

DETACHED.

JULY 26.—Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Enterprise.

Passed Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., from experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the Hartford.

Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, from the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Socrates Hubbard, from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 12th of July, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin has reported his arrival at New York from the Pacific Station in attendance upon Surgeon Thomas Hiland who was seriously injured some time since, and has been ordered to report for temporary duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, for attendance on Surgeon Hiland.

Cadet Midshipman Ed. H. Harrison has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 15th of July, and has been placed on sick leave.

AUGUST 2.—Lieutenant Royal B. Ingersoll has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 11th of July, and has been granted leave of absence until October 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Manning, from the Despatch, and granted six months' leave.

Assistant Engineer Benjamin C. Bryan, from special duty at the Department, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Boatswain Wm. H. Frary, from the Adams.

AUGUST 4.—Midshipman A. B. Clements, from the Nautical Almanac office, and placed on waiting orders.

WARRANTED.

Charles E. Minter a Sailmaker in the Navy from April 2, 1881.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 2, 1882:

Thomas Russell, ordinary seaman, July 13, U. S. S. *Alert*, at sea.

William Morton, seaman, July 25, Naval Hospital, Obolsee. George Sparhawk, midshipman, July 7, U. S. S. *Portsmouth* at Lisbon.

COMMISSIONED.

R. Randall Hoes to be a Chaplain in the Navy from July 26, 1882.
John D. Lovell to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from July 26, 1882.

CONFIRMATIONS.

John D. Lovell, Louisiana, and James S. Phillips, of Kansas, to be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy. Phillips is subject to examination.
R. Randall Hoes, of New York, to be a Chaplain in the Navy.

* The orders of this date miscarried in the mail, and we received them too late for publication last week.

NAVY DEPARTMENT G. C. M. ORDERS.

G. C. M. O., No. 26, July 8, 1882.

Before a general court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., May 31, 1882, and of which Capt. Robert L. Phythian, U. S. N., is president, Sergeant John Coffey, U. S. Marine Corps, was found guilty of "neglect of duty," and sentenced "to be reduced to the grade of corporal; to be restricted to the limits of the Boston Navy-yard for two months, and to perform extra guard duty, two hours each day, for a period of one month." That part of the sentence requiring the prisoner to perform extra guard duty, two hours each day, for the period of one month, is remitted, for the reason that the imposition of extra tours of guard duty as a penalty is inconsistent with the importance of such service, and tends to degrade that honorable and responsible duty of the soldier. Extra duty of that character should not, under any circumstances, be imposed as a punishment.

G. C. M. O., No. 27, July 8, 1882.

Before the same court Private William Stanley, U. S. Marine Corps, was found not guilty of "drunkenness on duty." It appears from an examination of the record in this case that the judge advocate was called as a witness, his testimony being deemed important, and that during his examination the junior member of the court was required to act as judge advocate. The action of the court in requiring one of its members to perform duty as judge advocate is disapproved. The power to relieve or appoint a member or judge advocate of a court being vested in the convening authority alone, courts-martial are not authorized to appoint or assign a member or other person to duty as judge advocate. The examination of the judge advocate as a witness should, if possible, be avoided; but in cases where his testimony is deemed important and necessary, it should be recorded by the clerk or reporter (see 196, Orders, Regulations, etc.,) and, in the absence of a clerk or reporter, the judge advocate should record his own testimony. Subject to this exception, the proceedings, finding and acquittal in the foregoing case of Private William Stanley, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved, and he will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

G. C. M. O., No. 28, July 13, 1882.

Before a general court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, May 5, 1882, and of which Capt. Daniel L. Braine, U. S. N., is president, Boatswain John McCaffery, U. S. N., was honorably acquitted of the charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The proceedings, finding and acquittal of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Boatswain John McCaffery, U. S. N., are approved, and he will be relieved from arrest.

G. C. M. O., No. 29, July 13, 1882.

Before a general court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, May 5, 1882, and of which Captain Daniel L. Braine, U. S. A., is president, was arraigned and tried Captain Robert L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification 1: "In this, that, on or about the 14th day of April, 1882, the said Robert L. Meade, a captain in the U. S. Marine Corps, attached to the marine barracks, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., did, in the officers' quarters a said barracks, and in the presence of enlisted men, use violent, abusive and profane language toward First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, U. S. Marine Corps, officer of the day at said barracks, saying, 'You told a lie, an official lie; you are a damned liar; a God damned liar,' or words to that effect." Specification 2: "In this, that, on or about the 14th day of April, 1882, the said Robert L. Meade, a captain in the U. S. Marine Corps, attached to the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, having used violent, abusive and profane language toward First Lieut. Frank D. Webster, U. S. Marine Corps, officer of the day at said barracks, as set forth in the first specification in this charge, did, in the officers' quarters at said barracks, and in the presence and hearing of enlisted men and others, cause and engage in an affray with the said Webster, to the scandal and disgrace of the service." To which charge and specifications the accused, Capt. Robert L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, pleaded "Not guilty." Finding: The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused, Capt. R. L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, as follows:—First specification of the charge, "Proved, except the words 'violent' and 'God.'" Second specification of the charge, "Proved, except the words 'violent' and 'did cause.'" Of the charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline."

Sentence—The court thereupon sentenced the said Capt. Robert L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, "to be suspended from duty for the period of one year, to take effect from the date when the sentence is approved; to receive during such suspension three-quarters of his duty pay, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain Robert L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved, but in consideration of the unanimous recommendation of the court, that clemency be shown the accused on account of his previous good record, his long and faithful service, and his gallant conduct during the late rebellion, the period of suspension from duty is reduced to six months. In executing the sentence in this case it becomes my duty to publicly reprimand Capt. Meade for the offenses of which he has been found guilty. It is shown by the evidence adduced upon the trial, that Capt. Meade, while on duty in the officers' quarters at the barracks to which he was attached, used provoking, abusive and profane language towards a brother officer, and, in the presence and hearing of enlisted men of the command, engaged with him in a scandalous and disgraceful affray. This reprehensible conduct on the part of Captain Meade cannot be too severely condemned; and it is to be regretted that an officer of his rank, experience and standing in service should, through the influence of passion, be led into a course of conduct so disorderly and disgraceful, and so prejudicial to good order and discipline. Capt. Meade is reminded that it is a part of the duty of an officer to impress others, by becoming behavior, with a proper sense of discipline; and he is admonished to restrain his temper in future, and to be more guarded in his language and deportment

towards officers with whom he may be associated. The sentence, as mitigated, in the case of Capt. Meade, will take effect from this date.

G. C. M. O. No. 30, in the case of 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, we shall publish next week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., August 2, 1882.

Commander Johnson and all the officers attached to the ironclad steamer *Nantuxet* have reported for duty.

A correspondent writing from the United States practice ship *Dale*, under date of New York, July 29, says: "We left Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday (Friday) and are now lying off the Battery, and are expected to sail Tuesday, August 1, for a three-week's cruise at sea—including Buzzard's Bay and Martha's Vineyard, it is rumored. No repairs have been done to the *Dale*, notwithstanding they were much needed. The *Constellation* went in the dry dock at the yard Friday, having injured her rudder and requiring a new main topmast, etc. The health of our ship's company is good. Cadet Midshipman H. P. Jones, second-classman, has been sent to the Brooklyn Hospital from the *Dale*, owing to an injury to his left hand received at sail drill."

The Naval Academy authorities are brushing up for the reception of the practice ships and the opening of the academic term in October. Bricklayers, carpenters and painters are making the usual summer repairs, among which is a new floor in the chapel.

The third class of Cadet Engineers, the only class that did not take part in the annual cruise of the cadets, have been pursuing practical work under Passed Assistant Engineers Windsor and Ogden. The music, the cadets and the drills being gone, very few Annapolitans find their way now to the Academy, which, in its summer foliage, is a place of surpassing beauty.

Mr. N. V. S. Farquhar, son of Commander N. H. Farquhar, U. S. N., is a member of the present graduating class of St. John's College, in this city.

A daughter of Gen. Luther Giddings, of this county, died recently in Howard County.

Our Annapolis correspondent sent us last week a statement concerning the cruise of the *Dale*, the accuracy of which is questioned by the officers of that vessel. We are assured that the statement that two seamen were swept overboard in a storm, but were rescued, is untrue, and has no foundation in an incident of any kind; also that "the cruise of the *Dale* has been entirely safe, and has in every respect fulfilled the expectations of those who directed it." The accident to the *Dale*, which we this week report, was subsequent to the letter from which we quote.—Ed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, August 3, 1882.

The U. S. S. *Yantic*, from the North Atlantic squadron, arrived here Thursday evening, for coal, bringing with her the dead body of John Vera, a seaman, belonging to the *Tennessee*, for interment at the Chelsea Hospital grounds. The following is a correct list of her officers: Commander, E. T. Woodward, commanding; Lieutenant, W. C. Gibson, executive officer; Lieutenant, E. S. Prime; Lieutenant, T. E. Green; Masters, C. J. Badger and J. O. Colwell; Ensigns, H. T. May and W. S. Benson; Cadet Midshipmen, M. Johnson, J. G. McWhorter, N. Hubbard and F. Parker; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. P. Harvey; Passed Assistant Paymaster, C. M. Ray; Chief Engineer, W. D. Smith; Passed Assistant Engineer, C. F. Nagle; Assistant Engineers, G. H. T. Babbitt, T. W. Kincaid and W. D. Weaver.

The Board of Survey on the *Hartford* consisted of the following named officers: Commander, A. C. Rhind, Commander H. S. Howison, Captain P. C. Pope, U. S. M. Corps, Medical Director, A. L. Gihon; Chief Engineer, W. H. Thompson. The board made a thorough inspection of the ordnance, which proved everywhere satisfactory. The following is the result of her trial trip: From the President roads she took a course east by south, for three and one-half hours below the Boston light, where she took tactical dimensions, distance being about 500 yards. Returning, her course was west by north, and time two and one-half hours, making in all a trip of six hours, and a distance of 21 miles from Boston light. Steam only was employed throughout the trip, the wind at the time being too light for handling the ship under canvas. Owing to the new machinery, no attempt at speed was made, only three of her four boilers being used. The trip averaged a speed of six knots, and the highest speed attained was seven knots with 38 revolutions.

Her engineers speak in the highest terms of praise of the workings of her engines, and assert confidently that once in smooth running order, she will make ten or more knots. A vessel more elaborately fitted for comfort, more excellently officered or more efficiently manned, has never left this station. It is due to Mr. Theodore Melvin, the master shipmaker at this yard, to state that this ship leaves here with no less than six appliances of his original suggestion, all of which have been endorsed by the Construction Bureau and the several officials of the Construction Corps, consisting of his improved topsail yard tube, revolving truss on lower yards, gaff-slide or railway on masts, detaching apparatus to the heel of jib and flying jibboom, and improved tops, which can be fitted in position in thirty minutes, the old method consuming half a day.

I cite as a coincidence that the first work ever done by Mr. Melvin as an apprentice at this yard in 1855, was performed on the *Hartford*, which was built at that time.

Monday last was the regular pay day of officers for the month of July.

When the *Saratoga* was fitted out at this yard last spring, her foretop gallant mast was made from a spar that had been on hand since 1834, and was originally made for the mizen-top gallant-mast of the *Virginia*, which latter vessel yet remains on the ways in one of the ship-houses here.

An informal farewell reception was given on board the *Hartford* Tuesday evening last, by the captain and wardroom officers to their friends, both in and out of the Navy. The cabin was thrown open to the ladies, the port cabin being reserved for the ladies dressing-room and the starboard for general reception. Mrs. Capt. Carpenter received the guests in a very happy manner, the quarter and poop decks were superbly dressed with the flags of all nations, over which an awning was spread festooned with Chinese lanterns. The guests began to assemble about 3:30 p. m., and the affair continued until 8 p. m. Excellent music was furnished by the *Hartford* band, numbering 14 pieces, which, under charge of Lieut. James Miller, has attained a most creditable degree of perfection. Dancing was heartily indulged in, and refreshments were served in the wardroom at 5:30, consisting of ices, fruits, cakes, wine, etc. The officers were dressed in service suits, and though the occasion was entirely informal, it proved quite a brilliant affair. Commandant Badger and

family, and Captain Chandler and family, and other officers from the yard were present.

The appearance yesterday forenoon off the Navy-yard of the U. S. S. *Albatross*, *Yantic* and *Enterprise*, of the North Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral Cooper commanding, presented a lively scene of naval display, to which will soon be added the flagship *Tennessee*. These vessels will remain here until the 9th, and meanwhile will take on coal.

Lieut. J. A. H. Nickols, of the *Hartford*, is visiting his family at Richmond, Va., having been granted special leave till Friday next.

Chief Eng. C. H. Baker and Capt. J. H. Higby have obtained each one month's leave.

Sailmaker H. H. Stocker and Carpenter Josiah Keene are on a month's leave each.

The mechanics' pay-roll for the first half of July was paid Tuesday, and they will be paid again on Saturday next for the last half of that month.

E. W.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE Practice ship *Constellation* has been docked, so the necessary repairs could be made to her rudder and rudder-post. The work is being pushed ahead as fast as possible so she can continue on her practice cruise.

The *Dale* left on the 28th of July for Newport, Boston and other eastern ports. Just before leaving the yard, Commodore Upshur paid an official call on Commander Harrington and the officers of the ship.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, T. D. Wilson, was at the yard on official business last week.

The monthly exercise of the Fire Department for July occurred on Monday. Everything was found in good working order.

Lieut. Commander F. A. Miller is away on a month's leave. During his absence Lieutenant Carmody is acting as executive officer of the *Colorado*.

Lieut. W. H. Jacques, of the Commandant's staff, has returned from Annapolis. He had charge of a draft of men for the monitor *Nantuxet*, sitting out at Annapolis, that were transferred from the *Colorado* to the *Nantuxet* by orders from the Department.

Surgeon Thos. Hiland, from the *Alaska*, has been admitted to the Naval Hospital for treatment.

P. A. Engineer Geo. Cowie, Jr., has been detached from the Experimental Board and ordered to the *Hartford*, and Gunner Jos. Swift from the Naval Magazine, Ellis Island, and placed on waiting orders.

The following officers have reported for duty: Lieutenant Bloomfield McIlvane for the *Colorado*, and Gunner James Hayes for the Naval Magazine, Ellis Island.

Mate Charles Wilson has been granted leave of absence for the month of August.

The writer in the office of the Captain of the Yard, M. G. B. Baborg, a nephew of Rear Admiral Crosby, has resigned to accept a position with a business firm in New York city.

The Marines which were taken off the posts on Morris avenue and Dock street, owing to a detachment of men being sent to the *Hartford*, which reduced the detail for the barracks, have been put back again.

The *Dale* came into collision on Tuesday with a large clipper ship off Staten Island. Both vessels were bound out, and being caught by the tide were brought together with a crash. The *Dale* had been anchored off Staten Island ever since she left yard, expecting to sail at any moment. After the collision she came to anchor, and it is thought she will have to return to the yard for repairs.

The clerks in Ordnance and Navigation are retained for the new fiscal year at a reduction of 20 per cent. of their present rate of pay. The clerks in the other departments have heard nothing so far except to continue work until further orders.

The officers, clerks, and workmen were all paid off during the week for the month of July.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, August 4.

Gen. Woodruff, U. S. A., is at the Ocean House. Commodore Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., gave an elegant entertainment at Snug Harbor Saturday evening.

Paymaster and Mrs. I. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., have returned from their bridal tour, and have received the congratulations of their many friends.

Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., arrived here during the present week. This officer has several relatives in this city.

Col. Bridgland, of Richmond, Md., ex-Consul to Havre, is at the Ocean House.

Mr. Addison Child, of Boston, is the guest of Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A.

Cadet Engineer Arthur H. Clarke, U. S. N., now attached to the *Harford*, is visiting his relatives at this place.

Capt. J. H. Gillis, U. S. N., has returned from the National Academy.

W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., and Mrs. Commodore Hopkins are at the Aquidneck House.

Among those at the Casino dance Monday evening were the following: Mrs. Chaplain Clark; Chaplain Hayward, U. S. N.; Commander Gridley, U. S. N., and wife; Mrs. Gen. G. K. Warren; Commander McNair, U. S. N., and wife; Commander Johnson, U. S. N., and wife; Mrs. McIlvane, wife of Lieut. McIlvane, of the Navy; Ensign John T. Newton; Master Worcester, U. S. N.; Ensign Tappan; Adjutant Dyer, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. Paddock, U. S. A.; Lieut. Jones, U. S. A.; Master B. A. Fiske, U. S. N., and wife; Ensign Beatty, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. W. Graydon, U. S. N., and Mrs. Peck, wife of Lieut. Peck, of the Navy.

Lieut. W. Fisher Wright, U. S. A., has arrived at the Aquidneck House for the season.

Capt. Joseph P. Cotton, of the U. S. Engineer Department, has sold his Newport cottage.

Col. J. M. Whittemore, U. S. A., and wife have arrived at the Aquidneck House.

This has been a lively week at the Torpedo Station.

Major T. B. Ferguson, of the U. S. Fish Commission, is at Block Island.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, is expecting a visit from President Arthur before the close of the fashionable season.

The *New Hampshire's* band gives a concert every week in Four Park.

REVENUE MARINE.—The following assignments of R. M. officers have been made: 1st Lieut. Chas. T. Brian, placed on waiting orders; 2d Lieut. E. L. Wade, assigned to sloop *Saville*, at Elizabeth City, N. C.; 2d Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, assigned to duty on the lakes, in connection with L. S. service; 2d Asst. Engr. Chas. H. Foote, placed on waiting orders; 1st Lieut. F. J. Simmonds, to steamer *Catfish*, at Wilmington, N. C.

The following promotions have been made: 2d Lieut. F. J. Simmonds, to 1st Lieutenant; 3d Lieut. E. L. Wade, to 2d Lieutenant; 3d Lieut. J. F. Wild, to 2d Lieutenant.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
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NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE two Houses of Congress disagreed on the Navy
appropriation bill, and the bill on Wednesday went to a
committee of conference, who, on Friday, reached an
agreement on all points of difference, except that giving
the Secretary of the Navy discretion in regard to
closing navy-yards. The bill goes to another confer-
ence on this, and it is expected that the House will ac-
cept the Senate's amendment striking it out.

The first substantial difficulty met by the committee
was the item abolishing the grade of commodore, which
had been stricken out by the Senate. A compromise
had been at last arrived at by the adoption of
a provision that hereafter only half of the vacancies in
the various grades of the line of the Navy shall be filled
by promotion, until the number of officers shall have
been reduced to the following points: Rear admirals,
6; commodores, 10; captains, 45; commanders, 85;
lieutenant commanders, 74; lieutenants, 250; masters,
75, and ensigns, 75. The next substantial difference
was in relation to the sale of old material and ships, the
Senate having adopted a provision that the amount of

such material must be reported to Congress. The com-
promise provided that old material should not be so re-
ported, but that before any old ship is sold it shall be
examined and appraised by a naval board, and the facts
reported to Congress. The committee recommended
the adoption of the following: "That hereafter there
shall be no promotion or increase of pay in the retired
list of the Navy, but the rank and pay of officers on the
retired list shall be the same as that they are receiving
when such officers shall be retired." The Senate amend-
ments in relation to reduction in the Pay and the Engi-
neer Corps were adopted by the conference committee.
The provision placing officers, when not at sea, on leave
or waiting orders, was stricken out.

We give the amendments adopted by the Senate, with
a statement of the action on them by the House, which
necessitated a committee of conference, the Senate pass-
ing the bill July 31, and the House refusing the next
day to concur.

Senate Amendment No. 1 is as follows: After the
words "two assistant surgeons not in the line of pro-
motion" insert the following: "Who shall, after fifteen
years' service, be entitled to receive an annual pay when
at sea \$2,100; when on shore duty, \$1,800, and when
on leave or waiting orders, \$1,600." This was rejected
by the House. Senate Amendments 2-6 were also re-
jected. They strike out the following words: "Various
staff corps of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, but
naval constructors and assistant naval constructors may
be appointed from civil life;" and insert in lieu thereof:
"Engineer Corps of the Navy and of the Marine
Corps," and change the succeeding lines to read as fol-
lows, the words added by the Senate being here printed
in [brackets] and those stricken out in *italics*. The
numbers of the several amendments are given in paren-
thesis, thus (1):

And provided further, That no greater number of appointments
into these grades shall be made each year than shall equal the
number of vacancies which has occurred in the same grades dur-
ing the preceding year; such appointments to be made from the
graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course,
in the order of merit, as determined by the academic board of the
Naval Academy; the assignment to the various corps to be made
by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the
academic board. (3) [But nothing herein contained shall reduce
the number of appointments from such graduates below ten in
each year.] And if there be a surplus of graduates, those who do
not receive such appointment shall be given a certificate of grad-
uation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea-pay, as now
provided by law for cadet midshipmen; (4) [and so much of section
1821 of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent herewith is
hereby repealed.] That any cadet whose position in his class en-
titles him to be retained in the service may, upon his own appli-
cation, be honorably discharged (5) [at the end of four years'
course at the Naval Academy], with (6) *his* [a proper] certificate
of graduation (7) and one year's sea-pay, under the provisions of
this act.

The Seventh Amendment striking out the words in
italic last preceding was concurred in by the House.
The following were non-concurred in:

That the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe a special course
of study and training at home or abroad for any naval cadet (8)
assigned to a staff corps. That the pay of naval cadets shall be
that now allowed by law to cadet midshipmen; and as much of
the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary during the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, shall be expended for that pur-
pose. (9) And the appointments of chaplains and assistant sur-
geons shall be made from civil life as now provided by law: That
the active list of the medical corps of the Navy shall hereafter
consist of fifteen medical directors, fifteen medical inspectors,
fifty surgeons, and ninety assistant and passed assistant surgeons.
That the active list of the pay corps of the Navy shall hereafter
consist of thirteen pay directors, thirteen pay inspectors, (10)
thirty [forty] paymasters, (11) and thirty-five assistant and
(twenty) passed assistant paymasters (12) [and ten assistant pay-
masters].

The Amendments from 13 to 25, inclusive, were non-
concurred in. They are as follows:

(13) and one hundred assistants and sixty passed assistant engi-
neers, (14) [and forty assistant engineers].

(15) *Provided, That hereafter all promotions to the grade of rear
admiral on the active list shall be made from the grades of commodore
and captain, and no more promotions to the grade of commodore
shall be made after July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three:*
*Provided, however, That no commodore now in the service
shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason
of this act: And provided further, That no officer shall be pro-
moted under the provisions of this act unless his mental, moral,
and professional fitness shall have been established according to the
provisions of sections fourteen hundred and ninety-six and four-
teen hundred and ninety-seven of the Revised Statutes: (16) [Pro-
vided, That all laws and parts of laws providing for promotion
and increase of pay upon the retired list of the Navy be, and are
hereby repealed: And provided further, That whenever on an
inquiry had pursuant to law, concerning the fitness of an
officer of the Navy for promotion, it shall appear that such
officer is unfit to perform (17) at sea the duties of the place to
which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness,
or from any cause arising from his own misconduct (18) or want
of capacity, not caused by or in consequence of the performance of
his duty, (19) [and having been informed of the charges against
him,] he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy, and
(20) [if the finding of the board be approved by the President,] he
shall be discharged (21) [with not more than one year's pay].*

(22) Changes the number of lieutenants from two hundred to
two hundred and twenty-five.

(23) Strikes out the words of vessels after "clerks to pay-
masters."

(24) Inserts [personal] before expenses in the sentence allowing
 mileage for "expenses of officers while travelling abroad under
orders."

The House non-concurred in Amendment 25 and con-
curred in 26, which makes the sentence in which they
appear read as follows:

(26) *Hereafter officers in the Navy travelling abroad under
orders hereafter issued shall travel by the most direct route, the
occasion and necessity for such order to be certified by the officer
issuing the same.*

The House non-concurred in Amendment 27, adding:

(27) [For beginning the transfer to copper plates of five hundred
and thirty photolithographic charts, \$18,000.]

They concurred in 28, which was merely verbal, viz: "Strike out, under the head of 'Bureau of Ordnance,' 'that purpose,' and in lieu thereof insert 'these purposes.'" And in 29 strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$8,500" in the following paragraph: "For miscellaneous items, namely: For freight to foreign and home stations, advertising and auctioneers' fees, cartage and express charges, repairs to fire engines, gas and water pipes, gas and water tax at magazines, toll, ferriage, foreign postage, and telegrams, \$5,000."

They non-concurred in adding this:

(30) [The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, furnish to the American Ordnance Company fourteen smooth bore iron guns, of the Rodman, Dahlgren, and Parrott models, of not less than nine-inch bore, and four gun carriages, and the use of instruments for testing the velocity of projectiles, for the purpose of making tests and experiments in the improvement of heavy ordnance. Provided, That the Government of the United States shall not incur or be liable in any event for any expenses in the conduct of such tests or experiments; and after the same have been completed, and not later than the first day of March, 1883, said guns and gun carriages and instruments shall be returned to the United States; and said American Ordnance Company shall not be liable for any damage said guns or gun carriages may sustain in the conduct of such tests or experiments, or in consequence of any alterations made in the same.]

The House concurred in the thirty-second amendment to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$35,000," relating to the transportation of men and boys at home and abroad; also concurred in the next amendment, No. 33, changing the appropriation for contingent expenses, equipment and recruiting, from \$20,000 to \$15,000. Amendments thirty-five and thirty-six were non-concurred in. No. 35 strikes out the provision in House bill putting the question of closing up navy-yards, in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and No. 36 inserts the following in its stead:

(36.) [That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain on what terms can be had such additional lands and water front contiguous to the Norfolk Navy-yard as are deemed necessary for the construction of a wet-dock, and such other works as are demanded for the sufficient capacity and efficiency of that yard; and that he report the result of such negotiations to the next session of Congress.]

No. 37 was concurred in as follows:

[That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, one of whom shall be appointed from the line officers and one from the staff officers of the Navy, and one from civil life, which commission shall consider and report to the next session of Congress upon the question whether it is advisable to sell any of the Navy-yards, and if so which; and as to each of said yards, said commission shall report as to its cost, its area, its present value, including in separate items the value of the land, structures, machinery and other personal property; the depth of water at the yard, and whether it remains and will remain at such depth, or will require expense to keep open its water communication, its condition as to being in working order or otherwise; the condition and value of its "plant" in the different departments; its advantages and disadvantages as a naval station and for the construction of vessels; its probable value for other purposes in case the yard is discontinued; whether there is any demand for the yard for mercantile or other purposes; whether it can properly be sold, and at what price in case of discontinuance; the annual cost during each of the past fifteen years of maintaining it; the value of what it has produced during each of said years, so far as it can be ascertained; its value or necessity for purposes of defence on that part of the coast where it is situated, or in general, and also as regards any city in its vicinity, and any other facts which such commission may deem useful or advisable to report in regard to this question.]

Amendment 38, increasing the appropriation for naval hospitals from \$25,000 to \$35,000, was non-concurred in. No. 39, appropriating for rent of rooms for naval dispensary was concurred in.

No. 40, reducing the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, from \$20,000 to \$15,000, was concurred in, but the House refused to concur in No. 41, striking out the words, "for cooking and drinking purposes," in the appropriation for purchasing water for ships. The important sections under the head of Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Bureau of Steam Engineering, as they came from the Senate, were as follows. The House accepted all of these amendments, except those numbered 53, 57 and 67, so the sections will stand as here given, as the conference committee recommend full concurrence by the House. The words stricken out are printed in *italics*, and those added in [brackets.]

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in Navy-yards and on foreign stations; preservation of materials; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and for general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair, and incidental expenses, namely, advertising and foreign postage, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Provided, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs shall exceed thirty per centum of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and like material (42): [Provided, Nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home.] Any portion of said sum not required for the purposes aforesaid may be applied toward the construction of two steam cruising vessels of war, which are hereby authorized, (43) [at a total cost, when fully completed, not to exceed the amount estimated by the late Naval Advisory Board for such vessels,] the same to be constructed of steel, of domestic manufacture, having (44) [as near as may be] a tensile strength of not less than sixty thousand pounds to the square inch, and a ductility in eight inches of not less than twenty per centum; said vessel to be provided with full sail power and full steam power. One of said vessels shall be of not less than five thousand nor more than six thousand tons displacement, and shall have the highest attainable speed, and shall be (45) [adapted to be armed with not more than four breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than eight-inch calibre, or two of ten-inch calibre, and not more than twenty-one breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than six-inch calibre; one of said vessels shall be of not less than four thousand three hundred nor more than four thousand seven hundred tons displacement, and shall have the highest attainable speed, and shall be (46) [adapted to be] armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than

eight-inch calibre, or two of ten-inch calibre, and not more than fifteen breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than six-inch calibre. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered and directed to organize a board of naval officers and experts for his advice and assistance, to be called the (47) "Naval Board of Advice and Survey," [the "Naval Advisory Board,"] to serve during the period required for the construction, armament, and trial of the vessels hereby authorized to be constructed, and no longer. Said board shall consist of five officers on the active list of the Navy in the line and the staff, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy, without reference to rank and with reference only to character, experience, knowledge, and skill, and two persons of established reputation and standing, (48) [as] experts in (49) science and in the arts of ship building, steam engineering, and naval ordnance [naval or marine construction,] to be selected from civil life, and employed for this sole duty by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be paid such sum, out of the appropriation hereby made, not exceeding (50) fifty [eleven] thousand dollars, as he may direct; Provided, however, That no person shall be a member of said board who has any interest, direct or indirect, in any invention, device, or process, patented or otherwise, to be used in the construction of said vessels, their engines, boilers, or armament, (51) [nor in any contract for the same.] If shall be the duty of said board to advise and assist the Secretary of the Navy, in his office or elsewhere, in all matters referred to them by him relative to the designs, models, plans, specifications, and contracts for said vessels in all their parts, and relative to the materials to be used therein and to the construction thereof, and especially relative to the harmonious adjustment, respectively, of their hulls, machinery, and armament; and they shall examine all materials to be used in said vessels, and inspect the work on the same as it progresses, and have general supervision thereof, under the direction of said Secretary. But said board shall have no power to make or enter into any contract, nor to direct or control any officer of the Navy, the chief of any bureau of the Navy, or any contractor (52) [but shall in all things be subject to the order and direction of said Secretary. Neither of the said vessels to be built shall be contracted for or commenced until full and complete detail drawings and specifications thereof, in all its parts, including the hull, engines, and boilers, shall have been provided or adopted by the Navy Department, and shall have been approved, in writing, by said board, or by a majority of the members thereof, and by the Secretary of the Navy; and after said drawings and specifications have been provided, adopted, and approved as aforesaid, and the work has been commenced or a contract made for it, they shall not be changed in any respect, when the cost of such change shall in the construction exceed (53) one [five] hundred dollars, except upon the approval of said board, or a majority of the members thereof, in writing, and upon the written order of the Secretary of the Navy; and if changes are thus made, the actual cost thereof and the damage caused thereby shall be ascertained, estimated, and determined by said board; and in any contract made pursuant to this act it shall be provided in the terms thereof that the contractor shall be bound by the determination of said board, or a majority thereof, as to the amount of the increased or diminished compensation said contract or shall be entitled to receive, if any, in consequence of such change or changes. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause (54) either of the said cruising vessels of war (aforesaid) to be provided with interior defensive steel armor, if the same, upon full investigation, shall seem to be practicable and desirable, and if the same shall be approved by said board, or a majority thereof, in writing. Before any of the vessels hereby authorized shall be contracted for or commenced the Secretary of the Navy shall, by proper (55) [public advertisement and] notice, invite all engineers and mechanics of established reputation, and all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines, boilers, and ordnance, having or controlling regular establishments, and being engaged in the business, all officers of the Navy, and especially all naval constructors, steam engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy, having plans, models, or designs of any vessel of the classes hereby authorized, or of any part thereof, within any given period, not (56) exceeding [less than] sixty days, to submit the same to said board; and it shall be the duty of said board to carefully and fully examine the same and to hear any proper explanation thereof, and to report to the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, whether, in their opinion, any such plan, model, or design, or any suggestion therein, is worthy of adoption in the construction of said vessels, their engines, boilers, or armament; and if in such construction any such plan, model, design, or suggestion shall be adopted, for the use of which any citizen not an officer of the Navy would have a just claim for compensation, the (57) Secretary of the Navy shall report the facts to Congress, with a statement of the amount which in his opinion should be paid to such person; [contractor shall himself to discharge the Government from all liability on account of such adoption and use:] Provided, That said (58) Board of Advice and Survey [Naval Advisory Board] herein provided for shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, prepare plans, drawings, and specifications for vessels, their machinery and armament, recommended by the late Naval Advisory Board not herein authorized to be built.

For the civil establishment, twenty thousand and fifty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For repairs, completion, and preservation of machinery and boilers in vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase and preservation of all materials and stores; and patent rights, purchase, fitting and repair of machinery and tools in the Navy-yards and stations; wear, tear, and repair of machinery and boilers of naval vessels; incidental expenses, such as foreign postage, telegrams, advertising, freight, photographing, books, and instruments, (59) two million two hundred thousand [one million six hundred thousand] dollars: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated cost of such repair shall exceed thirty per cent, of the estimated cost of new engineering and machinery of the same character and power. That (60) one million [four hundred thousand] dollars of the above amount, (61) [or so much thereof as may be necessary] shall be applied by the Secretary of the Navy to the following objects, namely: (62) 2c [Under the Board of Construction and Repair] building and fitting the turrets and pilot-house of the iron clad steamer Miantonomoh; (63) and to the anchoring to the best advantage of the iron clad steamers Monitor, Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror; and (64) to the completion of the engines and machinery of said vessels as he may, on examination, think most expedient and best for the interests of the service; [that no further steps shall be taken or contracts entered into or approved for the repairs or completion of any of the four iron-clads aforesaid until the further order of Congress; and the Naval Advisory Board, created by this act, is directed to report in detail by the 1st day of December, 1882, as to the wisdom and expediency of undertaking and completing the engines, armor and armament of said iron-clads, and whether any changes in the original plan or plans should be made, together with the cost of the completion of each according to the plans recommended, if the completion of any of them is recommended; and that any part of the appropriation for said bureau not used as above specified may be applied toward the construction of engines and machinery of (65) [the] two new cruising vessels provided for in this act (66): Provided, That all plans for the completion of the armament of said iron-clad vessels provided for in this bill shall be submitted to the Board of Advice and Survey created by this act for its approval or disapproval.

(67) [For the purchase of one testing machine, for making tests of plate-iron, and so forth, six thousand dollars.] For contingencies, such as instruments and materials for draughting-room, one thousand dollars. For the civil establishment, ten thousand and nineteen dollars.

The House made the following changes: After the word *Terror*, in No. 64, insert the words, "With such necessary attachments and appliances as will render redocking of ships unnecessary." And to the end of the paragraph of which No. 64 forms a part, after the word recommended the words: "And the said Secretary shall transmit said report to Congress at its next session, with his recommendation thereon."

The other Senate amendments were not concurred in. They are as follows: (68) Adding "for the purchase of forage \$4,680: Provided, That no commutation for forage shall be paid." (69) Striking out the direction for the sale of condemned stores by the Secretary, and providing that he shall instead report to Congress at its next session their value as appraised by boards. (70) Directs the Secretary to report to Congress the names of vessels stricken from the register, and (71) strikes out the House provision for their appraisal and sale. Amendments 73 and 76, which the House refused to accept, changes the last two sections of the bill as follows, the words stricken out being in *italics* and those added in brackets:

Sec. 3. (72) Officers of the Navy shall, whenever the Secretary of the Navy may deem it advisable, be required to perform such duties of the navy-yards and stations as have hitherto been performed by civil employees paid from the appropriations for the civil establishment. And [No] officer of the Navy whose pay is appropriated for in this bill shall be employed on any shore duty unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that the employment of an officer on such duty is required by the public interests, and shall so state in the order of employment, (73) [and also the duration of such service, beyond which time it shall not continue;] and all other officers, when not at sea, shall be placed on leave of absence, or waiting orders, (74) or on furlough as the Secretary of the Navy may (75) direct [deem required by due economy and the public interests.]

(76) Sec. 4. After all vacancies in the lower grades of the line and staff corps of the Navy and Marine Corps shall have been filled, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the promotion into the appropriate corps and grades of not more than ten of the remaining graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, who may stand highest in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy.

Senate amendment No. 31 added \$50,000 to the appropriation for equipment of vessels, and No. 34 increased the appropriation for yards and docks from \$220,000 to \$270,000. These amendments appear to have been overlooked by the House, as we can find no report of any action upon them.

Mr. Robeson, in presenting the report of the House Committee on Appropriations, recommending non-concurrence in most of the Senate amendments, said:

In the consideration of this bill in the Senate, that body in its wisdom has seen fit to strike out substantially all the provisions which this House made for reform in the naval service, and some of its provisions for the improvement of the Navy itself. It has taken square ground, as far as can be judged from its action, against any reform of any kind, and in the face of the admitted fact that we have too many officers and too few ships, the Senate seem to favor more officers and fewer ships. As I understand them, they have endeavored, as far as they could, to neutralize all the attempts of the House toward a limitation of the personnel of the service; and they have postponed the work on the engines of the iron clads until the next session of Congress, taking the responsibility, in the face of passing events, of postponing for another year the possibility of our having any effective engines of naval warfare, and submitting in the meantime to the Naval Advisory Board, which is provided for in the bill, the old questions which have been already submitted and decided affirmatively by half a dozen boards.

Of his unexpected concurrence in the Senate amendments concerning the monitors, Mr. Robeson said:

To my mind the first proposition, that of reducing the personnel of the service to a manageable number and putting it upon an economic basis for efficiency, is of more pressing importance at this time than the question of temporary delay in commencing work upon the engines of the monitors. The four months remaining between now and the 1st day of December next, when by the action of the Senate this bill is required to report, in the absence of misfortune will make but little difference. And though these monitors were built on my responsibility, and I am sure it is both wise and patriotic to finish them at once rather than wait till we feel their want while they are still unfinished, yet I have, personally, no objection to the delay if the wisdom of the Senate cannot afford to be prompt, and I certainly have no objection to their being submitted to a hundred boards, if that is desired. I have so much confidence in the fact that they are right and the best that we can do, that I am willing to submit them over and over again, even when it is done as a protest against patriotic delay; and although they have already been submitted to five or six boards, I am willing that they shall be submitted to a dozen other boards if it is necessary to satisfy Congress that they are right. If they are wrong, let them sink; if they are right, examination will only illustrate the fact, and I am willing to take all the means which are necessary to ascertain that fact, and make it so evident that he who runs may read while he runs.

Mr. Robeson said further:

Mr. Speaker, after this debate there remain, I think, only two questions substantially. One is the question of the general principles of reduction of the personnel of the service as suggested, voted upon, and sustained by the House. The other is the question of giving to the Secretary of the Navy, if he finds that the money can be expended more economically in fewer Navy-yards, the power not to sell, but to close up and stop work at those Navy-yards which are superfluous. Both these questions were thoroughly discussed in the House; both were decided by the House by overwhelming majorities in accordance with the provisions of the House bill as recommended by the Appropriations Committee. We propose that there be inaugurated for the future a system which without interfering with any officer now in the service shall reduce our overgrown naval establishment from its inconvenient and expensive proportions to such a size as it is our interest to maintain. We propose also that where it has been demonstrated by the reports from the bureaus of the Navy Department themselves that it takes ninety-nine cents to spend a dollar, where for the last five years \$10,500,000 exclusive of the pay of officers, has been consumed in merely expending \$11,900,000 for labor and materials, there shall be a reduction so far as practicable consistent with the demands of economy.

The question of the transfer of the records in the office of the Surgeon General to the office of the Adjutant General, and relating to the occupancy of the new building which is provided for by section 6 of the Legislative Appropriation bill, and which has been the subject of disagreement in the Conference Committee on the bill, has at last been settled by striking out the entire section and inserting the following:

Sec. 6. That so much of the funds appropriated by this act for the contingent expenses of the Surgeon-General and the Adjutant-General's offices, respectively, as are or may be necessary to provide stationery, blank books, furniture, and other articles for the use of the clerks and others engaged in those offices on work relating to the settlement of applications for pensions, may be used, all or in part, under the orders of the Secretary of War, in either of said offices, as in his judgment the best in-

interests of the service may require. The fourth story and attic of the south wing of the State, War and Navy Building, except such portion as is now within the Library of the State Department, are assigned to the War Department for such uses of the Department as in the judgment of the Secretary of War they may be best fitted, and the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to enable the Department to remove from said fourth story and attic the records, documents and papers now stored there, and to rearrange them in other rooms in said Department. That the partition wall separating the corridors of the first, second, third and fourth stories of the east wing from the said stories of the south wing of the State, War and Navy Building shall be removed so as to afford easy access from one wing to the other on the aforementioned floors of said building: *Provided*, That a joint select committee of three members of the House of Representatives and three Senators, to be appointed respectively by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, shall, on or before the completion of the north wing of the State, War and Navy Building, make an examination of said building and set apart such portions thereof for the use and occupancy of the State, War and Navy Departments respectively as in their judgment the best interests of the public service and the needs of said departments respectively may require, and upon filing an agreed statement of such partition by said joint select committee, in triplicate, with the respective secretaries of such departments, the building shall be occupied, as therein provided, as soon thereafter as practicable.

The bill, of which this is part, contains other sections of interest to the Army and Navy of which we shall take note another week.

PILOTAGE OF NAVAL VESSELS.

NAVAL circles have been much exercised of late, and not unjustly so, it seems to us, on account of the recent action of the department in relieving the commanding officer of the *Tennessee*, because, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him, he took a pilot. So far as is publicly known the circumstances were as follows: When the ship came into the harbor of New York in June a pilot was taken; upon being informed of this fact, in accordance with orders, the department took exception to it, and considerable sharp correspondence ensued. Upon leaving the harbor in July, a pilot was again taken, and when the department received information of this the commander was at once relieved of his command, no appeal being listened to by the Secretary.

General Order 277 directs that: "Upon all vouchers for payment of pilots the commanding officer will certify that the services of a pilot were thought necessary, and that he did not consider himself justified in running his ship without." A reasonable and just interpretation of this order would seem to be, that, when the commanding officer made the required certificate, there must be an end of the matter. Upon him is placed the responsibility of the safety of the ship, and if, from any cause whatever, he deems it necessary to take a pilot, such fact should not operate to his prejudice in any way. If the department intends to take from the officers ordered to command on public vessels all discretionary power in this or in any other matter concerning their ships, it should do it by the issue of a positive order upon the subject.

We doubt very much whether public sentiment would support any man who should say that pilots were never to be taken. It is true that our harbors are well lighted and buoyed, but as the various lighthouse inspectors frequently give notice, buoys are swept away or remain displaced for several days, leaving to a stranger no safe guide. It is not infrequently the case that wrecks occur in dangerous positions; the local pilot knows of these, while the stranger is liable to come into unpleasant proximity to them. Not long since a vessel was sunk directly in mid-channel off one of our ports, and the commanding officer of one of our naval vessels was standing in for the lighthouse, after sunset, on the exact range that would have brought him into collision with the wreck had their course not been altered when the pilot was taken on board. Then, too, frequently much depends upon the tidal currents which must be unknown to a stranger: the eddy in the Wallabout or the current in the Picataqua are instances in point. Indeed, not many years since in this very harbor of New York a vessel of war getting under way, without a pilot, off the Battery, to shift her anchorage, came into collision with one vessel and narrowly escaped the same fate with two others, owing entirely to the ignorance of the effect of the mingling of the North and East River tides on the part of her commanding officer.

It is undoubtedly a laudable design to require our officers to become acquainted with their home ports, but this should not be done at the risk of the safety of the public property. When some vessel with no pilot goes on shore or collides with another, and enough damage is caused to pay for the pilotage of vessels for half a dozen years, and her commander is tried by Court-martial, the action of the Department in the case under consideration may well be pleaded in extenuation; and if pilots are not to be employed, when considered necessary, the punishment awarded could be but a nominal one, while the moral responsibility would remain upon the shoulders of those who attempted to decide, in Washington, how a vessel shall be taken into the port of

Boston or New York. Nor must the pilots themselves be left out of consideration. To an unprejudiced observer it would seem to be part of the duty of the Government to encourage the bold and hardy men who follow the profession of a pilot. No more worthy seamen can be found, and while the compulsory pilotage fee of merchant vessels are perhaps fixed too high, yet the Government should not be niggardly in regard to these men. It seems to us not an unreasonable idea that naval vessels should take pilots, paying them half rates, but requiring their services only to warn the commander when he was approaching danger; this would, we think, solve the problem satisfactorily to both parties. The pilots would unquestionably consider "half a loaf better than no bread," and the naval officers would at the same time be acquiring that local knowledge which it is unquestionably desirable they should possess.

GENERAL Richard Arnold, Major 5th U. S. Artillery, has been relieved from duty as inspector general on the staff of Gen. Hancock and assigned to duty as the commandant of the corps of cadets at West Point. This is somewhat unexpected, as only last week we were assured on high authority that no change in the office named would be made at present. However the selection is an admirable one, Gen. Arnold being an officer of matured experience and excellent judgment and a thorough soldier, and the country has every reason to look for a continued successful and prosperous career for its national military academy, with Gen. Merritt at its head and Gen. Arnold in immediate command of its corps of cadets.

THE proceedings in Egypt which were in danger of becoming monotonous have this week been enlivened by an attack of a party of Bedouins on the British Rifles stationed on the canal. The report states that the Rifles being surprised fired a single volley and then broke and ran along the bank of the canal, and never stopped until they had reached the fortified waterworks hill, about a mile distant. Four of the men even ran till they reached the camp, where they spread the usual ridiculous rumors. Another account says that the scare created a terribly indignant feeling throughout the British camp. The position abandoned has been re-occupied; but it is clear that severe training in outpost duty will be required by some of the British troops.

ADVERTING to our recent remarks concerning the length of service of certain regiments in Arizona a correspondent, himself of many years' duty in that region, says: "Arizona is the best Department in the country. To-day it is the only department in which one gets what ought to be expected of an Army man—work in the field. If any one—officer or enlisted man—wants glory there is the only place he can get it." The officers of the 6th Cavalry appear to think that they have had their share of glory for the present and unselfishly desire to give some one else an opportunity; and remembering that Cicero says that "glory follows virtue as it were its shadow," they complacently look for it to follow them wherever they go.

In the Senate July 29 Mr. George, of Mississippi, said: "I ask that the Naval Appropriation bill be laid aside temporarily, with a view of taking up a resolution I offered several days ago instructing the Committee on Pensions to report a bill pensioning the soldiers who served in the Mexican war and who are in such indigent circumstances that they derive their subsistence by manual labor and only by that." Objection being made, the motion was waived with the understanding that opportunity would be given to present it.

MR. MORGAN'S resolution to appoint a select committee of five Senators, to consist of the chairmen of Committees of Military and Naval Affairs and three other Senators to be appointed by the president pro tempore from said committees, to sit during the recess to consider the subject of heavy ordnance and projectiles, was adopted in the Senate on Wednesday without objection. The report of the Getty Board on this subject was received from the Public Printer this week.

THE thanks of the Army are due Mr. J. C. Hueston, General Agent, and Mr. W. H. French, Chicago Agent of the New York Associated Press, who have by their efforts established the rule that hereafter the names of all enlisted men killed or wounded in Indian fights are to be specially reported as far as practicable. It will be observed that in the recent fight in Arizona this was done. All will appreciate the value and interest of such vital information.

A WELL informed English correspondent in a private letter to us says: "It would be a pity not to make your own guns and let them enter the lists. The South Boston Iron Works should provide steel jackets to meet the rage for steel, and the West Point Foundry should provide coil barrels. What on earth do you want Whitworth and Armstrong guns for? Surely only for competition; if so, I am certain in an open competition the coiled barrels will beat them."

ARMY and Navy officers are very much interested to know who are to receive the appointments of Assistant Secretaries of War and of the Navy. The Secretary of War when asked about it said he had not recommended any person as yet and had no particular person in view. The appointments will no doubt soon be made.

THE Board on Magazine Guns have entered on their final tests, and will proceed with them until one or more guns are selected for Army use. 40 guns have been examined, and such as appear to be the best for military use have been selected for further examination. A number of guns were shut out by the limitation as to the time of their receipt.

ON the 3d inst., the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed all the Navy-yards to continue the civil establishment under former organization until August 15, and to continue work until further orders, the bureaus to provide the monthly allowance.

THE clerks in the Navy Department are probably the most unsettled of any of the Government's employees just at this time. It is known that the Secretary of the Navy contemplates some changes very speedily, and it is for this reason that they are uneasy.

OUR three military schools, West Point, Fort Monroe and Fort Leavenworth are busily engaged getting into trim for the usual fall and winter course.

WE heartily approve the decision of the Secretary of War, which we publish this week, giving enlisted school teachers extra duty pay during the summer vacation.

COMMODORE C. H. Wells, commandant at Portsmouth, N. H., reports to the Secretary of the Navy that he had received information of the death of Rear-Admiral John C. Beaumont, Aug. 2, at Newmarket, N. H., where he was spending the summer with his family. His death, which was from disease of the heart, was sudden. He was in his 61st year, and he had been on the retired list since February, 1882, having been retired at his own request on account of ill health. His last service was in command of the Portsmouth Navy-yard. He was twice married and leaves a widow and three children. He was buried in Portsmouth Aug. 5, with the honors due to his rank. The deceased Admiral was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed acting midshipman March 1, 1838. He served on the sloops of war *Ontario* and *Erie*, and on the frigate *Conestoga* during her cruise around the world in 1840-44. He was immediately afterward promoted to be passed midshipman, and after serving on the coast of Africa, in the West India squadron, at the fall of Vera Cruz, and in the Naval Observatory at Washington, he was promoted master in 1849 and lieutenant in 1852. After serving in this capacity in the Naval Observatory for two years, he was engaged in different branches of the service until the war broke out, when he acted as lieutenant-commander, commanding the *Aroostook*, of the North Atlantic squadron. He was an active participant in the engagements with the rebel batteries in the James River and at Fort Darling in May, 1862. The same year he was promoted to the rank of commander. He commanded *Sebago*, South Atlantic squadron, 1862-3, and in 1863 he commanded the monitor *Nantuxet* in various engagements with rebel fortifications in Charleston Harbor, and took a leading part in the capture of Fort Wagner. In 1864 and 1865 he was in command of the *Mackinaw* in the North and South Atlantic squadrons, and participated in all of the attacks on Fort Fisher, where his vessel was badly cut up by the enemy's shells. He also took part in all the subsequent engagements with the rebel batteries on the Cape Fear River, and a year later commanded the ironclad *Monitor* in her special cruise on the coast of Europe. In 1868 Rear Admiral Beaumont retired from the service. He was restored to the active list with the rank of captain in 1873, and placed in command of the steamer *Powhatan* on special service. In 1874 he was promoted to the rank of commodore and made chief signal officer of the Navy. Seven years later he was made rear admiral.

IT appears from the official reports of the captain of the *Swiftsure* that the accident which recently occurred on board that vessel at Madeira to a 25 pounder gun, with which they were saluting, was due to negligence on the part of those who were using the gun, and not to any fault in the construction or mechanism of the gun itself. The breach was not properly closed when the charge was ignited, and hence the lamentable accident which followed.

THE NAVY RETIRED LIST.

In the debate in the Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill, July 29, Mr. Rollins presented the following amendment, which was ruled out on a point of order: "That all officers of the Navy now on or who hereafter may be placed on the retired list shall be entitled to receive annual pay only at the rate prescribed by law for retired officers of the grade in which such officers were or may be retired." Mr. Rollins said:

The object of this amendment is to cure the evil brought about by the special act of 1873; and inasmuch as public attention has been drawn to this, I want as far as we can to cure that evil. I will not occupy the time of the Senate, but will simply call attention to the condition of the Navy retired list as shown by this statement:

NAVAL RETIRED LIST.	
46 rear-admirals.....	\$202,125
20 commodores.....	67,680
11 captains.....	32,700
10 commanders.....	19,100
16 lieutenant-commanders.....	29,750
9 lieutenants.....	14,850
11 masters.....	13,950
6 ensigns.....	4,400
1 midshipman.....	300
130 total line.....	374,825
22 medical directors.....	70,725
2 medical inspectors.....	4,000
2 surgeons.....	4,200
4 passed assistant surgeons.....	6,050
5 assistant surgeons.....	6,680
34 total medical corps.....	92,225
10 pay directors.....	34,350
2 pay inspectors.....	5,500
4 paymasters.....	8,625
2 passed assistant paymasters.....	3,150
1 assistant paymaster.....	1,425
19 total pay corps.....	52,900
10 chief engineers.....	27,300
21 passed assistant engineers.....	29,700
25 assistant engineers.....	31,205
56 total engineers.....	88,205
8 chaplains.....	16,800
7 professors of mathematics.....	16,350
1 constructor.....	3,750
3 civil engineers.....	7,500
19 total.....	44,400
12 boatswains.....	15,100
8 gunners.....	10,800
11 carpenters.....	14,800
8 sailmakers.....	10,800
39 total warrant officers.....	51,500
298 grand total.....	704,185
Pay of retired officers of the Army.....	761,650
Navy.....	704,185
Difference.....	57,365

Mr. Jones, of Florida—I say here that there is no general law on the statute-book to-day—I just the assertion broadly—which authorizes the Treasury Department to pay an officer who has been retired according to the pay belonging to a higher grade when he is retired at a lower one, and if this thing has been done it has been done under special legislation applicable to special cases.

Mr. Rollins—Certainly. I have stated more than once that this is the result of several special acts of Congress ingeniously dovetailed together, so that they take a man from the rank of captain and make him a rear-admiral and give him, instead of \$1,738 a year, \$4,500 a year. That is the sort of legislation I desire to rip up by the roots.

Mr. Jones dwelt upon the injustice of thus summarily depriving officers of the rights they had acquired by law. He said:

Those laws were not passed without some reason for them, and surely they ought not to be repealed in this way without an opportunity of a hearing being given to the parties when they so greatly affect. I was not in Congress when Admiral Sands was retired. All I know of him is that he is an honorable and distinguished man, and there must have been equities in his case or it would not have been done. But I was at a loss to understand a while ago the position of the Senator, and there was so much said about the retired list that I really thought I was ignorant of the law relating to retirement, because I knew of no law which authorized any additional pay to be given to an officer when retired on one rank in accordance with law. There is certainly no general law, and there are all executed cases; there are not executed.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia—Will my friend tell me if there was no law for it how he accounts for it in the case of two hundred men?

Mr. Jones, of Florida—They do not stand on any general law.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia—How do they get money in addition to what they received when retired under the general law?

Mr. Jones, of Florida—Gentlemen come in here with a lot of cases which prove nothing. The statutes are not produced, but they publish a lot of tables.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia—Here are the originals.

Mr. Jones, of Florida—I have seen enough of the tables to know that they cannot be relied upon.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia—They are signed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Jones, of Florida—Before I would take away the rights of a dog I would have an inquiry into the circumstances under which these additional allowances were made and would not with a sweeping amendment like this, twenty or thirty years after these acts were passed, go to work and repeal them in this way. If it was a general law controlling this subject it would be another thing, but these laws have been executed, and they are expiring to a certain extent.

Mr. Hale—What is the question before the Senate?

The President *pro tempore*—The question is, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. Hoar—I move to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Logan—I do not want to make a speech, but to put a statement on record, if the Senator will allow me.

Mr. Hoar—Very well.

Mr. Logan—In answer to the remarks of the Senator from Florida about the great wrongs that are being done the Navy, or going to be done, I want to call his attention to a record which stands undisputed. After the war was over a great many persons in the Army were retired by special act as brigadier-generals and some as major-generals, when they never held such rank.

There were some thirty or forty of them. I introduced a bill similar in terms to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire to this bill, and it passed the Senate almost unanimously, went to the House, was passed by the House, and became a law. Under it those gentlemen who were on retired pay which they were never entitled to were reduced and stand reduced on the record to-day. If the provision here is unjust to officers of the Navy, why was that not unjust to officers of the Army? They came here and lobbied through bills and got rank they never had in the Army and got the pay of that rank, and we reduced them, and they stand reduced to-day. The same thing ought to be done in the Navy.

THE TITLE AND RANK OF COMMODORE.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the time of the Senate on Saturday last, was occupied by Mr. Logan, in the attempt to make some of the honorable Senators understand the difference between title and rank, as applied to the case of commodores, for whose summary extinction he argued.

Mr. Williams said:

Day before yesterday, in some remarks of mine upon that subject, I spoke of its being an ancient rank, an illustrious one, as connected with the history and the glory of our Navy. My friend from Illinois, [Mr. Logan], with his usual modesty and graciousness of manner, in the most positive and emphatic terms asserted that we had no grade of commodore before 1862. He said Decker, and Perry, and Truxton, and Barrow, and Rodgers, and a whole host of glorious heroes were never commodores at all, that they were merely captains. He said that the law of 1862 created that grade. The Senator is usually correct in his facts; he is one of the committee who reported this bill, and I thought possibly I might be mistaken. I had not the means at hand then to show him the fact, but this morning I went into the Library and I procured a book on this subject, in which the various acts of Congress are explained, and I shall presently show the Senator from Illinois that the title of commodore is as old as the Republic itself. It was a Revolutionary title; it was connected with the war of 1812, and I will show that it was created in 1776. I read the act of Congress November 15, 1776. Here are the recitals:

That the rank of the naval officers be, to the rank of officers in the land service as follows:

Admiral as a general.
Vice admiral as a lieutenant general.
Rear admiral as a major general.
Commodore as a brigadier general.
Captain of a ship of forty guns and upward, as a colonel.
Captain of a ship of twenty to forty guns as a lieutenant colonel.

Captain of a ship of ten to twenty guns, as a major.

Lieutenant in the Navy as a captain.

That is the law of 1776; yet the Senator says that the rank never existed; here is a law older than he or myself.

I want to show that from not only every bill or act of Congress or resolution of thanks to commodores for distinguished services, but from acts of Congress granting prize money to commodores and their crews.

He cited a variety of acts of the last Congress, in which certain naval officers were referred to as commodores, adding:

I could go on and read you a dozen. Will the Senator say that the Congress of the United States, that the history of the country, he; that the statute laws lie? I am amazed at the Senator. Look at the act of 1862 to which he referred. He had just as well say that the act of 1862 created the grade of captain and lieutenant as to say that it created the grade of commodore. The law purported to reorganize the Navy, to distribute the commodores and all the officers, giving their relative rank and the command to which they shall be entitled, and among other things it recites that a commodore shall command a first rate vessel, a captain a second rate, and a lieutenant a third rate, and so on down. That is what the law recites. It does not purport to create grades. It recognizes an existing fact, as all the laws do in relation to the Navy, or Army either. These old grades are traditional; they have been handed down to us from our English ancestry. You may go on and find resolutions of thanks, forty of them, swords presented by the National Government and by the State governments to commodores.

He referred also for similar proof to the "Rules and Regulations and Instructions for the Naval Service of the United States, prepared by the Board of Navy Commissioners of the United States, with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to an act of Congress passed 17th of February, 1815, entitled 'An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a Navy Department by adding thereto a board of commissioners.'"

Continuing, Mr. Williams said:

Do you say there were no commodores then? Oh, Mr. President, will you strike those grand old commanders, who were called commodores, recognized in resolutions proposed by Congress, by special acts, by Navy regulation, and by history—will you strike them from the naval nomenclature of our country? They were the proudest titles in our Navy. Every star that glitters in the proud diadem of our naval glory was placed there by one of those grand old men. The commodores have given to the Navy *et cetera*. Will you strike them from the Navy list? If you do it you destroy the glory and the poetry of your Navy. Those grand old men have carried the broad pennant of commodore and the Stars and Stripes, with "free trade and sailors' rights" at the head on every sea of the earth.

If you have too many officers in the Navy strike off from the top; let the office of admiral cease to exist, and then stop the supply at the little factory at Annapolis at the other end; but do not do so with the commodores. I will never consent to it on earth. I will never consent to see the title of commodore, which is dear to the hearts of every lover of his country, stricken from the Navy Register.

Mr. Logan—Will the Senator allow me to take the books he used.

Mr. Williams—Yes, sir.

Mr. Logan—I did not expect to be drawn into a discussion on this subject, but I am very glad the Senator has produced the evidence he has presented, for I will try to show that it is not evidence that would be received in any court in the world, so far as rank is concerned, and I will show that the word "commodore," when used, was under the act adopted by the Continental Congress.

I said in my statement the other day that the rank of commodore never existed in the United States until 1862. I say so now, and I say the Senator cannot produce the statute creating the rank. You may produce statutes of the character read, speaking of certain individuals and giving them a certain title, the same as we might pass an act this morning saying that General John Jones is entitled to so much, as descriptive of the person, because he is commonly called "General;" but when you investigate to find out whether he held the rank by law, that is a different proposition. That is exactly the error the Senator from Kentucky falls into in reference to this matter.

The word "commodore" is found in our statutes as a description of a person, but never as the rank of a person. The Senator from Florida (Mr. Jones) laughs. If he will show me a statute, a single statute, from the time that the Navy was organized, from the time that the Navy went into the hands of the President, which fixed the rank of commodore as a rank, not as a title, then I will agree that I am mistaken.

Mr. Jones, of Florida—Where is the statute creating the rank of captain previous to 1862?

Mr. Williams—There is not one.

Mr. Jones, of Florida—On that point it is not possible that the title of commodore could have preceded the rank?

Mr. Logan—Could have done what?

Mr. Jones—The title of commodore applied to senior captains of fleets might have preceded the rank of commodore. The two things are not necessarily the same.

Mr. Logan—I do not understand the Senator. I may be dull of comprehension. Does he say the rank of commodore?

Mr. Jones—I mean the title.

Mr. Logan—Oh, the title! The title of commodore?

Mr. Jones—In the British service they have no brevet title. I say the title may have preceded the statutory rank of which the Senator speaks.

Mr. Logan—Doubtless there was the title of commodore supplied by the people, for ages almost, but I am talking about the rank as distinguished from the title. There is a great difference, as I illustrated. A man may be called a judge who was never a judge, or a general who was never a general, but when you come to examine the question of rank it is a different proposition from the title of a man.

Mr. Hoar—May I ask the Senator from South Carolina a question, for this is a very interesting historical matter? Suppose after that regulation in 1815 a captain commanding a single ship had had three or four others annexed to his command and had been in command of the four, he then would have become under naval courtesy and usage a commodore, and since that time has been called commodore, and has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy as commodore; but suppose those three ships had been detached again, and he had gone his way with his own ship, would he not have been a captain afterward and not a commodore?

Mr. Butler—I cannot understand that the Board of Officers could have made a title by courtesy.

Mr. Hale—I do not believe there is any real question of fact between the Senators on this subject. There never was any real rank or grade of commodore. There was no pay of that grade attached to any such title.

This is the substance of the debate which consisted in tiresome repetition of the same statements. Mr. Butler contended that the rank of commodore was created in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act creating a board of commissioners, approved February 7, 1815. This board of naval commissioners provided certain rules and regulations for the government of the Navy, and among those rules and regulations they designated and created the rank of commodore, and it is recognized.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the following bills were passed under what is known as the Poland rule, a rule which permits a bill which has been reported from a committee to be taken up and considered, provided there is no more than four objections: H. R. 5222, to restore the Fort Benton military reservation to the public domain; H. R. 660, to restore Samuel Chase Barney, late lieutenant, U. S. N., to the retired list. The following remarks made by Mr. Talbot, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, will explain the facts in this case:

He was on the retired list during the administration of President Lincoln, while Mr. Welles was Secretary of the Navy. He had some family difficulty in relation to the guardianship of his children. It was a matter of litigation, and the court passed an order as to the custody of the children. He took his children and left the District of Columbia, and was considered by the court in contempt of court. His case being taken to the court of appeals was finally adjudicated, and he gained his case upon every substantial point. He was held not to be in contempt of court. Pending that litigation, the fact that he had been adjudged in contempt of court was brought to the attention of Secretary Welles, and he summarily dismissed Mr. Barney from the retired list of the Navy. From that day until now he has been endeavoring to get back on the retired list from which he was summarily and without sufficient cause dismissed. Every Committee on Naval Affairs to which this matter has been referred has given him a unanimous report. The difference between all former reports and the reports of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses is that all former reports gave him pay between the time of the dismissal and the granting of relief. The Committee on Naval Affairs of this Congress, at my suggestion, left that part out of the bill, and by the pending bill he only gets pay as a lieutenant on the retired list from the date of the passage of the act. I think it is a very meritorious case for the House to act upon.

Business on the Speaker's table was next considered, and the bill (S. 480) for the relief of Major G. W. Candee was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, was laid on the Speaker's table.

The bill to place Gen. U. S. Grant upon the retired list of the Army was reached and a motion made to lay it on the table, which was defeated by a vote of 73 to 77. On motion of Mr. Henderson, the bill was referred to the Military Committee.

The bill (S. 88) for the relief of Lieut. Frank P. Goas was also taken up from the Speaker's table and referred to the Military Committee.

Senate bills 293, for the relief of Assistant Surgeon Edward P. Vollum, U. S. A., and 254, for the relief of Major Maynadier, were laid upon the table.

The Senate bill authorizing the compilation and printing of the Naval documentary history of the war was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Senate bills to pension the widows of the late Rear Admiral John Rodgers and Rear Admiral James H. Spotts were passed.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs held its final meeting for the session on Tuesday and decided favorably upon all the pending nominations, including that of Assistant Surgeon General Crane, who received a nearly unanimous vote.

Favorably the Senate bill 2,119, authorizing accounting officers of the Treasury to pay to Martin L. Bundy, late a paymaster U. S. A., the sum of \$719.14, which is due him on account of forage.

House bills to fix the compensation of Master Armorer at the National Armory, in Springfield, Mass., and to compensate a member of Co. B, 14th Infantry, for property destroyed by fire, and Senate bill 1974, giving hospital stewards of the first class the same pay as that allowed commissary sergeants, namely, \$34 per month, were all favorably passed upon.

The bill (1871) to regulate the method of purchasing tobacco for the use of the Army was adversely agreed to.

This committee, it may be said, has accomplished as much this session as in any prior Congress, or as much comparatively as any other committee. There has been referred to it in all 518 bills and resolutions, out of which nearly 300 have been acted upon one way or the other. These included the large number of cannon bills and other bills of a private nature. One hundred and twenty-five written reports accompanying bills have come from this committee.

The House bill to increase the compensation of master armorer at the national armory, Springfield, Mass., \$1,000 per annum, as amended by the Senate Military Committee so as to make the increase available after the passage of this act, was passed by the Senate on Tuesday.

The bill to give Lieutenant Frederick Schwab, U.

S. A., full pay while he was on leave of absence to command the Franklin search expedition was passed by the House on Tuesday without objection.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday decided adversely upon the bill to appoint William F. Pratt, late a second assistant engineer U. S. N., upon the retired list, for the reasons given in a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in this case, in which he says:—"The department is of opinion that it is not advisable to enlarge the retired list of the Navy by additions to it of persons in civil life because of former service in the Navy." Mr. Pratt resigned from the service on account of constitutional disability, which fact he claimed entitled him to retirement under the act of August 3, 1861.

The bill providing for the funeral expenses of the late Lieutenant John G. Kyle, 1st Cavalry, who died while absent on sick leave, was reported favorably by the House Military Committee on Monday.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs submitted to the House on Monday the following favorable report on the joint resolution offered by Mr. Washburn directing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the *Jennette*:—"The committee believe that the whole history of this expedition and the loss of the vessel, together with the conduct and suffering of the officers and men composing the expedition should, as soon as may be, be officially ascertained and made a matter of record for the benefit of future explorers; and as a matter of public information they recommend the adoption of the joint resolution." The resolution, with accompanying report, was placed on the House calendar. The Committee also, on Monday, reported back to the House adversely the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for papers and correspondence relating to the Chiriqui coaling stations. The following is the report on the resolution:—"In obedience to a resolution of the House, adopted on the motion of Mr. King, of Louisiana, the papers and correspondence in relation to the purchase of the Chiriqui coaling stations were transmitted to the House by the Secretary of the Navy and have been printed. The committee upon an examination of the subject, do not discover any reason why the power now vested by law in the Secretary of the Navy over the subject of the purchase of coaling stations on the Isthmus should be withdrawn. He is not likely to purchase them unless they are required by sound public policy, nor until a perfect title can be secured. In view of the possible future importance of the Isthmus in its relation to commerce, it may become of the utmost importance that coaling or naval stations should be secured by the United States. We think the discretion over the subject now vested in the Executive Department should not be taken away, and desire to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and recommend that said resolution do lie upon the table."

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported this week a joint resolution granting permission to Ensign L. K. Reynolds, U. S. N., to accept the decoration of the Royal and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph from the Government of Austria. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the House Calendar.

Mr. Randall, from the select committee in relation to the late Carlisle P. Patterson, late superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey, reported to the House on Wednesday a joint resolution allowing Mrs. Patterson one year's salary.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Major D. C. Smith, assistant paymaster U. S. A., was passed by the House on Thursday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT GEN. SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1882.

LIEUT.-GEN. Sheridan and party left here at noon to-day for Omaha and Green River, on route for Fort Washakie, from which point the party commence their expedition of exploration and observation. Much regret was entertained by the entire party at the inability of the Secretary of War to become one of their number, as had been contemplated from the inception of the expedition, owing to the delay in the adjournment of Congress. The party as constituted at leaving this point were as follows: Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan; Brig.-Gen. DeLoz, B. Sackett, Inspector-General, U. S. A.; Col. M. Y. Sheridan, Military Secretary to the Lieut.-General; Lieut.-Col. James F. Gregory, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut.-General; Capt. W. P. (Philo) Clark, 2d Cavalry, on special duty at Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Missouri. Civilians—Gen. Anson Stager, Supt. of Western Union Telegraph Company; Gen. Wm. E. Strong, U. S. V., Inspector-General on the staff of the late Gen. James K. McPherson; John McCullough, the tragedian; R. H. Bishop and Chas. E. Rhodes.

At Fort Washakie the distinguished party will be joined by other officers of the Army, and under escort of a troop of cavalry will move to and visit all notable points in the Yellowstone National Park. From thence they will follow down the Yellowstone River entering a region—considered as yet terra incognita—and explore it as thoroughly as the time afforded will permit, emerging probably first at Fort Keogh, Montana.

Considering Gen. Sheridan's penchant for exploring the hitherto unknown regions of the vast territory under his command, quite as important information and territorial developments are expected from this excursion as was realized in his former expeditions to the Big Horn and Yellowstone sections.

The intention is for the party to emerge to the borders of civilization in the first week of September. During the absence of the Lieutenant-General the official business of the Military Division of the Missouri will be conducted by Gen. Robert Williams, asst. adjt. gen., and Col. Wm. J. Volkmer, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cavalry, left here yesterday for Washington, en route for a tour of Europe. About a year ago Captain Parker joined his troop from sick leave at Fort Wingate, N. M., arriving in time to engage in the campaign against Victoria and Nona's band of hostiles, and for his gallant services therein was among others mentioned in general orders. In consideration of his recent distinguished services and on account of some important private business

left unfinished at the time of his rejoining his troop last, he has been granted a year's leave, which he proposes to utilize in travels abroad. Captain Parker, who was major of the 17th Ill. Cavalry during the war, is highly regarded in this community, and the excellent record he has made for gallantry in his recent campaign against the Indians of New Mexico is a source of pride and satisfaction to his many friends in this section of country. It is hoped that his well earned vacation may be profitably and enjoyably spent on "the other side."

Among recent arrivals registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, are: Bvt. Major Gen. E. A. Carr, Col. 6th Cav., on leave. Bvt. Major Gen. Jno. E. Smith, U. S. A. (retired.) Lieut. Wm. English, 17th Infantry, on leave. Stopping at the Leland during the week were Lieut. O. L. Weiting, 23d Infantry, on leave. Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp. Col. W. B. Shafter and wife, 1st Infantry.

CARROLL.

MARYLAND FREE SHIP CANAL.

ARGUING in favor of the Delaware and Maryland "free ship canal" in the House of Representatives July 25, Mr. Hoblitzel, of Maryland, said:

As a means of military and naval defense, its construction is a matter of the first importance. Col. Craighill, in forwarding the report of Major Hutton's survey to the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, says: "No argument is necessary to show the great value, in time of war with a maritime power, of such an interior line of communication between the great Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and their tributary streams as this canal would be." In case of war with naval powers the existence of this canal would enable the Government to concentrate the combined resources of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for the prompt and complete defense of either of these great cities, while the capes of the Delaware and the approaches to the Patuxent would be equally covered by this new line for the speedy exchange of defensive material.

As a matter of history it is well known that Gen. Washington deeply regretted the non-existence of such a line of communication, claiming that it would have secured him a certain and substantial victory upon the hard-fought field of Brandywine and enabled him to complete the investment of Cornwallis at Yorktown without the dread of interference from the fleet of Sir Guy Carleton. The disgraceful capture and burning of the Capitol of the nation would never have been attempted by the British if this canal had existed in 1814, connecting as it will when completed the Washington Arsenal and Navy-yard with the League Island Navy-yard.

In the first year of the war of 1812 the Government was forced to expend nearly a half million dollars for waging materials across this peninsula; and if the canal had existed during the late civil war it would have been a saving to the expenditures of the Government of not less than \$50,000,000 in transportation of men and materials of war; and the armaments against the peninsula and the North Carolina sounds, which had to be fitted out at Annapolis, could easily have been equipped and sent forth from Philadelphia at a great saving of cost.

In conclusion, add to this the present helpless condition of our Navy, the long line of defenseless sea coast inviting the ravages of a maritime power in the event of war, the almost irreparable damage that would result from the capture of Washington, with all its valuable archives, public buildings, and stored treasures, or the capture and destruction of either of the other great cities whose protection is guaranteed by the construction of this canal, and then hesitate not nor falter in the discharge of so imperative a duty.

THE NEWPORT TORPEDO SCHOOL.

THE annual exercises at the Naval Torpedo School, Newport, began on Wednesday, August 2, the Board of Examiners being Commodore Alexander A. Semmes, President; Capt. Richard W. Meade, Capt. Robert L. Phythian (class of 1880), Comdr. J. A. Howell and Comdr. James O'Kane (class of 1879). A discharge of eleven torpedoes saluted the board on their arrival.

The examination commenced with torpedoes, the branch under the direction of Lieut.-Comdr. Bradford, assisted by Ensign John T. Newton. The questions were drawn by lot. Messrs. Cowles, Hunsicker and Morgan explained the Whitehead torpedo. The Lay Haight torpedo and the apparatus for its control was explained and demonstrated by Messrs. Cressap and Strong. Lieut. Colahan explained a method of defense for a vessel against torpedo boats and Whiteheads, devised by Capt. Selfridge. The principle of this system is that the enemies' torpedo should close the circuit of a suspended countermine before reaching dangerous proximity, and thus be "hoisted" by the explosion he himself occasioned. Lieut. Buschenberger explained the system of defensive mines, radius of destructive effect, etc. Lieutenant Rhodes prepared and fired a service 100-pounder torpedo from the gunboat *Nina* under way, and hoisted his target, which was a barrel. Lieut. Dayton prepared an improvised torpedo of 25 pounds, using such material as readily may be found aboard a vessel. Lieut. Patch prepared and fired a 75-pounder torpedo from a launch under headway. Ensign Boush made a shot from the *Nina* with a towing torpedo and struck the target.

Col. Selfridge has devised a gun-cotton spar torpedo, which has been approved and adopted. He exploded while under way such a torpedo, containing 25 pounds of gun-cotton and suitable detonator. The explosion raised mud in 70 fathoms of water, the depth of the torpedo being about eight feet.

In the evening the class and Examining Board went out on the *Nina* to test the efficacy of the torpedo "search lights" on a ship under way. The electric light apparatus consists of a Brush machine, giving three lights of 4,000 candle power each. The lights are on each rail just forward of the foremast and furnishing a current of electricity covered from the weather, and each is furnished with a motor and shunt. A sufficient current is sent the motor to regulate the speed of the lamps, each of which is turned through an arc of 180 degrees, and then reversed by a suitable gearing attached to the motor. In the same circuit are a number of incandescent lamps which light the wardroom, engine-room and berth deck and furnish side and masthead lights. In the arc side lights the carbons are displaced half a diameter, so that the arc is presented to the bottom of the reflector, the light from the reflector measuring 6,000 candle power. By this arrangement a tremulous movement of the light is prevented which would confuse the helmsmen and gunners. The lamps are also furnished with a switch, which enables the extinguishing of any or all the lamps without disturbing the electric current.

The *Nina* sailed about half-past eight and proceeded toward the ocean back of the fort to test the accuracy of the light in a swell. The lights are now capable of detecting a black boat at a distance of a mile on a dark night, a white boat distinguished as far as in the daytime.

The examination on Wednesday commenced with the chemical department, Prof. J. F. White, a recent graduate of Harvard, in charge. The entire safety of wet gun cotton was shown by various experiments, such as stirring with a red hot poker a mass of gun cotton containing 25 per cent. of water, which was afterwards exploded dry with powerful effect.

Lieut. C. W. Rhoads was called upon to give the general

composition and properties of explosive substances and the characteristics of an explosive reaction, which he did in a most satisfactory manner.

Lieut. C. Colahan in turn showed the distinction between explosive mixtures and explosive compounds, and explained why the former was used in throwing projectiles, and the latter in torpedoes.

Ensign J. C. Cressap gave the composition and mode of manufacturing gunpowder, discussing minutely and accurately the size and form of the grain.

Lieut. B. B. Peck made a preparation of nitric acid for use in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and gun cotton.

Lieut. J. A. Dayton answered some knotty questions relative to nitro-glycerine, its composition and manufacture, detailing the reaction by which it is made, its properties, and the manner of storing, transporting and firing it.

Lieut. J. L. Hunsicker fully explained the composition, manufacture and properties of dynamite. He showed also how it could be fired when frozen or when soft, and concluded by detailing its advantages over gunpowder.

Ensign C. J. Boush displayed the explosive properties of gelatine; its composition, manufacture and advantages over other explosives, detailing the modus operandi of firing it.

Master W. C. Cowles detailed the composition of gunpowder and showed the reaction which it had in burning, and also distinguished between the soluble and insoluble gun cotton, presenting many interesting points.

Lieut. F. W. Nichols showed how compressed gun cotton was made, safely stored, and how it could be fired whether wet or dry.

Lieut. W. A. Morgan showed the composition, manufacture and advantage of picrate powder over gunpowder, and also its dangerous properties.

Lieut. E. W. Stroug was asked to distinguish between ignition and detonation, and also between direct and indirect explosives.

Lieut. E. P. McClellan showed the means of propelling automatic torpedoes, and the method used at the torpedo station for making liquid carbonic acid.

Ensign Boush explained the Austrian fusee mixture, its composition, manufacture, uses, etc.

Several of the officers were either ill or were excused from the trying ordeal for reasons satisfactory to the board.

The members of the class not here mentioned are Comdrs. Allen V. Reed, M. L. Johnson, Wm. Gibson, W. C. Wise, J. V. Gridley, and F. Morris, Lieuts. N. J. K. Falch and B. Molivaine.

In the afternoon the gun cotton spar torpedo, designed by Capt. Selfridge, was tested by its inventor, who was accompanied by Capt. Howell, a member of the board, and Lieut. Nichols, of the class. After repeated trials of the running gear the port spar, carrying a gun cotton torpedo, was fired. The experiment was pronounced a perfect success.

The next and last experiment was with the Lay-Haight submarine torpedo under the direction of Lieut.-Comdr. A. B. Bradford. The distance traversed during the experiment was one mile and a half, including a wide sweep. The torpedo was filled with 250 pounds of carbonic gas, the pressure being about 1,200 pounds when charged.

This finished Thursday's exercises. Other practical experiments followed on Friday, the programme for the day being: 9.45 A. M., defense against torpedoes, laying and exploding heavy charges of explosive gelatine; 11 A. M., class will exhibit lighters and fuses prepared during the course.

Thursday evening the members of the board dined at the station, as the guests of Capt and Mrs. Selfridge.

The year just closed is regarded as a very successful one in the history of the school. A fuse for firing explosive gelatine has been manufactured and tested for the first time. A large number of experiments with and measurements of electrical machines and lamps with reference to their application for ships of war have been made, and a torpedo search light perfected by Capt. Selfridge.

Interesting experiments have been made in the maneuvering of a steam launch by means of an electrical current supplied from a dynamo-electric machine. A launch has been sent out, steered and stopped and started at will with no one in the craft, the movements of which were controlled by an operator on shore. The apparatus by which the movements of the boat are controlled is the design of Lieut. McLean.

The Faure system of storage batteries has been tested, but with not very satisfactory results. Various systems of electric lighting have also been tried.

The adoption of Capt. Selfridge's gun cotton spar torpedo is the principal addition to this department. In connection with this gun cotton torpedo a tubular steel spar has been adopted. It lessens the weight of the spar and makes it much easier to handle. It can be rigged in and out by one man instead of requiring three or four as heretofore.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of July 15 I noticed an editorial on the "Distribution of Ships in Commission." Allow me to say, as one having retired from the naval service years ago, and having no axe to grind, that the article is a very sensible one, and one that merits for you, sir, the thanks of every line and staff officer, who is not the son of an Admiral, or a relative of a Cabinet officer, a Senator or Representative, who cannot in short command the influence that places and displaces officers of the Navy at will, giving them their soft places. Those who have tried the South Atlantic, the Pacific, coast of Africa, and the Alaska station know what some officers have to endure. A change from station to station, allowing officers to test the weather and climate, and to gain knowledge in their profession, would be a benefit to all concerned.

We wish the days of favoritism were ended in the Navy, and that merit and ability, and not mere blood and connections, were the stepping stones to advancement in our public service. Yours, VERITAS.

MOLINE, ILL., July 26, 1882.

An accident of a character that has grown very common in Russia of late occurred at Shavli, in the province of Kovna, last week. A non-commissioned officer, instructing a squad, ordered one of the men to aim direct at his eye, believing the whole of them to have only blank cartridges. The man fired, and the officer was afterwards seen to fall dead, with a bullet through his eye. It was then found that the soldier had got ball cartridge ammunition, instead of blank, in his cartridge case. To ascertain how this came to pass, the Minister of War has appointed a special commission of inquiry, as the frequency of the shooting of under-officers by accident has given rise to a surmise that in some cases at least the element of design is not lacking.

RECENT DEATHS.

At Winthrop Beach, Mass., July 23, 1882, Capt. Carlos Carvallo, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. His remains have been deposited in the family vault in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, D. C.—ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of July 29.

Dear stricken hearts! that shall no more
Throb at the sound of that kind voice,
Till waited to that other shore
Your spirits shall with his rejoice—
Accept these words from one who knew
The virtues of your dear one fled,
And gives a brother soldier's due—
The tear that greets the worthy dead. T. J. E.

COLONEL SIMON F. BARSTOW, U. S. A.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simon F. Barstow, U. S. Army, retired, a Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, who has been a valetudinarian for some years, died at Oakland, Md., July 31, 1882, after a severe illness of a few weeks. General Barstow's death will cause great sorrow to a host of friends, for he was well known throughout the Army, especially to those officers who were connected with the Army of the Potomac during the stormy days of the war, and to those who served in the Reconstruction Districts in the South after the war had closed. General Barstow was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed from that State a Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers on the 6th of March, 1862. On the 18th of March he was also appointed Captain and Additional Aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General McDowell. On the 15th of July, 1862, he was promoted Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and served on the staff of Major-General Meade at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He received for gallant and honorable service the brevet of Brigadier-General in the Volunteer Service, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out as a volunteer officer July 31, 1866, having on May 11 of that year been appointed a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army. He continued on duty as A. D. C. to General Meade at the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East in Philadelphia. General Meade being transferred in the latter part of 1867 to the command of the Third Military District, General Barstow remained in Philadelphia for a few months under General T. W. Sherman, and then joined his chief in the South, and returned with him to Philadelphia in 1869, when General Meade resumed command of the Military Division of the Atlantic. On the death of the General, General Barstow reverted to duty in the Quartermaster's Department, being stationed for a while at St. Augustine, Fla. Delicate health, however, compelled him to relinquish active service, and on June 7, 1879, he was placed on the retired list for disability in the line of duty. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Peters, of Philadelphia, whom he married after the close of the war. He is a brother of Major Geo. F. Barstow, 3d U. S. Artillery. The funeral ceremonies took place at Berkeley Springs, Md. One who knew General Barstow well writes: "He was a gallant and honorable gentleman, able and efficient as an officer, and held in high esteem by his superiors and his comrades. To all he was courteous and of refined manner. To his subordinates he was ever kind and considerate, and prompt to aid them in any manner within his power."

The *Yankton Herald*, of July 29, says: M. A. Moran, who has been a resident of Yankton for the past five years, living on a small truck farm in the northwestern suburbs of the city, met with an accident last Sunday which resulted in his death at noon on Tuesday. Mr. Moran was seventy-four years of age and had served in the U. S. Army for upwards of thirty years. At the time he took his discharge and settled in Yankton he was a 1st sergeant in the 17th Infantry, stationed at Cheyenne Agency. He was a man of unblemished character and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves behind to mourn his loss a wife and four children, the oldest being about fourteen years of age.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Asst. Surgeon Joseph B. Smith, U. S. Army, died August 1, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. Prout, of 152 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, from where the funeral took place August 4. Surgeon Smith, who served with much credit during the war, died September 8, 1867.

Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, who died recently in New York, when a young girl lived in Baltimore, and made the historical flag that floated over Fort McHenry during the bombardment, and which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Sanderson was in the eighty-fifth year of her age, and had been living in New York with her son. Her husband, Col. Sanderson, is buried at Baltimore Cemetery. The flag of Fort McHenry remained in her possession up to the time of her death, having been presented to her after the bombardment as a priceless souvenir.

Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., was to leave Omaha July 30 for a brief trip to Maryland prior to packing up for Arizona.

President Arthur has appointed Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, Governor of Montana. Col. Crosby is well known in the army, having served in the 1st U. S. Artillery from 1861 to 1870, and received several brevets for gallantry during the war. He served also on Gen. Sheridan's staff as A. D. C. and in other important positions.

Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d Artillery, will come to New York next week to participate in the rifle competitions at Fort Columbus.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. D. asks: Will you please tell me when there will be a vacancy in the 8th District, N. Y., at the Naval Academy? Answer.—The vacancy has just been filled. The young gentleman is ordered to report at the Academy on the 23d of September next.

SERGEANT asks: When a man, honorably discharged from the Army as sergeant, is re-enlisted as a sergeant, is there any authority other than that of a Court-martial, to reduce him to a corporal or a private, as he did not swear to serve in either capacity, but did swear to serve as a sergeant? Answer.—Non-commissioned officers in the line are not re-enlisted as such, but as "soldiers." Your question evidently exhibits a want of knowledge of the decisions and orders on this point.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: Without being specially directed, are guides and file-closers supposed to execute arms port, when the 1st sergt. dismisses the company. Answer.—The custom is general, although not specially laid down in Tactics.

CHIEF MUSICIAN says: "Some time ago while a chief musician U. S. Army, I was discharged for disability (a temporary defect in my teeth). I am now thoroughly recovered. Can I enlist again as chief musician?" Answer.—If you are now of sound mind and limb there would seem to be no objections to your being again enlisted, always provided your services are desired.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Should an officer in command of a skirmish line, or of a body of troops who are firing lying, or kneeling, keep the erect position, or should he lie or kneel with the men?" The Tactics are silent, but it was criticised upon in your issue of July 22 in report of competition at Indianapolis. Answer.—In an action a commander kneels or lies down with his troops. In giving instruction he generally remains standing. At a competition drill the commander is on exhibition as well as the men, and he should conform to all the requirements of real warfare.

J. J. H. asks at what time a vacancy will occur for a cadetship in either the Military or Naval Academies from the Fourth Congressional District, Mr. Cox representative; and also what means I should seek in order that I may obtain an appointment. Answer.—The vacancy will not occur until 1885. 2. You had better make application to your member of Congress at that time and use what influence you have to persuade him to give you the appointment. There is no other way to secure it.

F. E. V. asks: Will you please inform me when a vacancy will occur in the 2d Congressional District of New York? Answer.—Not until 1885.

INQUIRER asks: Will you kindly inform me when there will be a vacancy in the cadetship at West Point in the 9th Congressional District, and who is the present incumbent (cadet)? Answer.—The cadetship from the 9th Congressional District is now vacant. Peter E. Traub has been appointed a candidate for examination Aug. 28 for said cadetship.

SILVER BOY asks: 1. Is the Constitution in commission? 2. Can a boy who enlisted in the Navy in 1879 and deserted, enlist again? Answer.—No. 3. He might if his record were cleared and the proper authority consented.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Can you give me the facts relative to 'Old Ironsides' from 1839; her cruises, commanders, etc.; when and where laid up, who got her on shore when she went to Europe, etc.?" 2. Where is she now, and what does the Navy Dept. propose to do with her? Answer.—The Constitution sailed from Boston March 2, 1835, for New York, and from the latter place March 15, 1835, for the Mediterranean as the flagship of Comm. J. D. Elliott, Lt. Boscum commanding. Returned to New York June 23, sailed again Aug. 12, 1835, for the Mediterranean, and returned to Hampton Roads and Norfolk with Comm. Elliott Aug. 1, 1838. Commr. Wm. Boscum seems to have subsequently gone to New York. Sailed from New York May 20, 1839, for the Pacific, squadron of Comm. Alex. Claxton. Her commander was Capt. D. Turner. Returned to Norfolk Nov. 4, 1841, same commanding officer. Sailed from New York, — 29, 1844, for East Indies, commanded by Capt. John Percival, was 493 days at sea, on the cruise, and sailed 53,579 miles. Arr. at Boston Sept. 23, 1846. Sailed from Boston Dec. 9, 1845, for Spain. Capt. Jno. Gwin, commanding. Returned to New York Jan. 11, 1851, Capt. Thos. A. Conover, commanding. Sailed from New York for Coast of Africa, March 2, 1853, as flagship of Comm. Isaac Mayo, Commr. John Ridd, commanding. Returned to Portsmouth, N. H., June 2, 1855. Was laid up at Portsmouth, N. H., from 1855 to 1861, when she was sent to Annapolis, and thence to Newport, R. I., to which the Naval Academy was removed, and used as a schoolship. Returned to Annapolis in 1866 when naval school was re-established. Was sent to Philadelphia about 1872 and used as a receiving ship, most of the time, until 1878, when she was sent with articles of contributors to Havre for the Paris Exposition. Left Havre Jan. 12, 1879, and ran ashore at Swanage Bay, English Channel; was repaired at Portsmouth, and afterwards at Lisbon, having encountered a gale and broke her rudder. Returned to New York July 24, 1879. Was afterwards used as a training ship for boys. 2. She is now laid up at New York. Captain (now Commr.) O. C. Bach, present commandant of the Boston yard, had her on the trip to the Paris Exposition. Nothing known as to her future disposition.

JUSTICE asks: When a battery has to fall in and be marched to meals should not the non-commissioned officers fall in also? In many instances the non-commissioned officers get considerably the advantage over privates by getting to the table much earlier. Answer.—The case you state is a hard one (for the privates). The JOURNAL advocates a separate mess for non-commissioned officers as tending to uphold their positions. Were such messes established the trouble you speak of would cease.

C. H. R. asks: 1. In wheeling into column of fours from line, arms at a right shoulder, should the right guide come to a carry upon taking his position? 2. In wheeling into line from column of platoon, should the captain face to the front when dressing his company, or face down the line towards the guides? 3. In wheeling a company to the right, with the guide right, when marching, should the guide on the left (marching flank) come to a carry during the wheel, and should the right guide (pivot) remain a carry, and from which flank should the guide be announced from upon its completion? 4. In forming column of fours from column of files, arms at a right shoulder, should the men come to a carry upon marching three yards to the front and halting? Answer.—1. He should at the command guide right. 2. In accordance with par. 267 he faces in the same direction as the line. 3. The guide on the marching flank does not come to the carry during the wheel in the case proposed and the pivot guide remains at carry. On the completion of the wheel the guide remains on the flank where he was before its commencement without any announcement to that effect. 4. They remain at right shoulder, as the command halt is not given.

H. L. M. asks: 1. What is the pay of a captain and of a chief engineer on any of our large American steamships? 2. Is it likely a man could make himself a captain by the age of thirty years if he started young and took proper care of himself? 3. What is the money value of the ratings of a captain and lieutenant in U. S. Navy? 4. Do the French steamers take any American officers? 5. Where would I be likely to get a book with first lessons on navigation? 6. What advice would you give a young man in regard to going in the Navy (via Annapolis) or in the merchant steamship service, considering the new Naval Appropriation bill? 7. Would it be possible for a young man to be appointed a quartermaster of a steamer without ever having been before the mast, but who has a partial knowledge of a quartermaster's duties? Answer.—1. Captain \$2,500, chief engineer \$1,500, is about the pay for the best officers. 2. It depends on circumstances. 3. A young man would not see a great many cold days before he got to be captain of an ocean steamer. 3. Thirty cents a day to everybody. The officers only get their ratings when on sea duty. The men get it at all times. 4. All employees on the French steamers, from the highest to the lowest, must be French born and bred. 5. D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray st., N. Y. 6. You could only become a commissioned officer by graduating at Annapolis, as the case stands. 7. Hardly; quartermasters are invariably appointed from experienced sailors of long service. You might with influence get such a position on some of the river steamers.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: How should a sentinel carry his musket on post? Is page 50, par. 368, correct in the Army Regulations? Answer.—The Army Regulations of 1861 direct the musket to be carried on either shoulder at support.

READER asks: 1. Are non-commissioned officers when up for examination for a commission examined in Algebra? 2. What is the pay of a sergeant of the Signal Corps? Answer.—1. Yes. 2. His pay proper is \$34 a month, which increases by length of service.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE STATE ENCAMPMENT AT PEEKSKILL.

THE FORTY SEVENTH NEW YORK.

This regiment, under the command of Col. Trueman V. Tuttle, relieved the 8th on Monday, July 24, arriving at Roanoke wharf on the steamer *Long Branch* at about 2.30 P. M. In consequence of the impetus given to recruiting by the prospect of the encampment, the regiment was enabled to turn out with a force of 392 officers and men, a very creditable showing, and much beyond the expectations entertained a few months since. The unusual large number of uninstructed men thus brought to camp will probably account for a number of shortcomings, which disappointed many, who expected to see in this regiment a first class organization in every respect. The command was augmented to 365 all told, by the 17th Separate Company of Flinging, under Capt. Thomas Miller, Jr., which was attached to the regiment during the term of the encampment. The departure of the command from the army at 10 o'clock A. M. was punctual, and the march to the boat was performed in very creditable shape, and so far everything looked auspicious for the 47th. Another fortunate point was that this regiment was the first which arrived at Roanoke wharf without the usual number of cases of prostration from the heat which formed an appendix to all the forces which had previously made their advent at camp, and this also made an impression much in its favor.

The march up to camp, relieving of the guard of the 8th, the dismissal of the command, the manner in which the men provided themselves with the necessary equipment, was all in accordance with what has been described in the cases of all the previous arrivals, and need no further mention here beyond the statement that no errors were committed, and that all passed off promptly and smoothly. The first opportunity for the regiment to show what it could do in the strictly military line was offered when the call sounded for the formation of the parade, and the parade proved a disappointment to the colonel of the regiment as well as to the lookers on. Officers did decidedly worse than they were wont to do in the army. The formation fell below what might have been reasonably expected even from a first performance outside of the confining walls of the armory, the color company being the first to go astray, while another company marched all the way from the company street at the "carry." The men were comparatively steady, and had the guides, file closers and a few of the officers behaved as well, the ceremony could have been called a creditable one after all, but when these behaved in a manner which brought forth a reprimand from the colonel on the spot, the effect of the parade was spoiled. The fact that several of the companies marched on with only here and there a file covered in the rear rank, also detracted much from the regularity of the appearance of the command, while the drum major should have known that it is his duty to come to the front and centre with the first sergeants at the command. A misunderstanding about the lowering of the flags had occurred in the cases of nearly all the other regiments on their first nights, and we will therefore let it pass in this case.

Of the faulty bearing of the guard from the officers down to the sentries, especially on the day of the arrival of each regiment, we have now seen so much, that the many anomalies which constantly come under our notice no longer furnish material for surprise, and this regiment formed no exception to the rule thus far established in this respect. Of course, it is hardly to be expected that it should be otherwise, and especially in an organization which brings a large number of entirely raw men into camp a different state of affairs would not seem possible. All the guard proved themselves deficient, but not more so than other regiments which had garrisoned the camp before, and taking everything into consideration the performance of the first day was on general principle a fac-simile of what had occurred in every other case under the same circumstances.

The 47th was unfortunate enough to receive a full share of the hot wave which swept over the country during the week ending July 29, and its movements were in consequence much crippled. A short battalion drill (the only one during the encampment) took place on July 25, under the lieutenant colonel, and the company and squad drills had to be much curtailed on account of the intensely hot temperature, which on several days rose even higher in camp than what was recorded in New York city. The companies however practiced diligently at the butt instead, O and I taking their turn on this day. The first guard mounting, as might be expected, was faulty, but no more so than many previously witnessed by us. Dress parade was no improvement over that of the previous evening, on the contrary it was not as good, and what is worse the fault lay principally with the officers, who with all due allowance for nervousness, etc., should by this time have been better posted. The men seemed inclined to be steady, but on an occasion like this where confusion is the leading element, they naturally become infected with the general disease. The colonel, who is a hard working, well meaning and well instructed officer, was almost frantic at the shortcoming of his officers, many of whom have the reputation also of knowing their duty, but who fell woefully short on this occasion.

The sentries were settling down to their business somewhat, and performed their duties comparatively well.

Guard mounting on the morning of the 28th showed some improvement and passed off well, except that the officer of the guard failed to give the command for changes of direction. Company drills were also conducted in a better manner and with better results, while the general bearing of the men began to show signs of camp experience. The day was still hotter than the previous one, the thermometer at the colonel's tent, in the shade, registering as follows: 9 A. M., 92; 11 A. M., 94; 12 A. M., 96; 1.30 P. M., 96; 4 P. M., 96; and under this tropical temperature Companies D, G, E, K, A, B and F were practicing at the firing point.

The dress parade on this evening was the first one deserving the adjective creditable. The men were steady, the manual good, and the only mistake was that the guides of the color company in marching on the line came out in the attempt to establish themselves behind the markers, a proceeding which was, however, immediately sat down upon by the adjutant and sergeant-major. From this out everything went well; only one of the first sergeants made fools of himself and his company by running the latter off the parade in double time while the band was playing in quick time.

In the morning of the 27th the usual company drills were held, a large part of which is necessarily devoted to the school of the soldier on account of the large number of new men. Instructors were sore sorry to say are incompetent in many cases. Guard mounting progressed with slow improvement; sentries were seen here and there who would slouch on their posts, sit down, put their muskets against trees, etc. The guard was also negligent in military

courtesy, and failed to turn it out for general officers in uniform were noticed.

The heat was still intense, and on this account the inspection was postponed until 5 p. m., when it was performed by Generals Oliver and Rodenbough. The health of the command, which had been exceptionally good, now began to give way, and quite a number of prostrations by the heat took place after the passage in review previous to inspection.

The review was faulty in many respects, no markers being posted until after the command had been turned over to the colonel, the band made the second change of direction too soon so that the column had to mark time, field and staff wheeled to the left immediately after passing saluting point followed by the companies, which resulted in a faulty formation of line with left opposite reviewing officer and band crowded out of position. At the inspection the color guard was posted to the left of non-com. staff, the band did not come to attention with the column, and the colors were left leaning against a timber chest at some distance until the mustering officer directed the guard to take charge of them. A number of recently appointed first sergeants were very nervous at muster and could not call off names of men properly.

While thus commenting on the first sergeants it is due to them to state that Col. Paistner speaks highly of their intelligence shown in the make up and rendition of their returns and papers.

The inspection was in fatigue uniform, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens being laid out on the benches in the tents and inspected at the inspection of quarters, which turned out very satisfactory.

The result of muster was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	1	10
Non-commissioned and staff.....	11	1	12
Band.....	31	0	31
Company A.....	27	8	35
Company B.....	41	10	51
Company C.....	55	20	75
Company D.....	28	1	29
Company E.....	32	7	39
Company F.....	42	7	49
Company G.....	59	21	80
Company H.....	40	6	46
Company I.....	20	13	33
Total.....	389	95	474
Seventeenth separate company.....	36	15	51

On Friday, the 28th, nothing is to be recorded, except improvement in guard mounting and sentries, the first dress parade, which passed off without error, and a little performance at the rifle range by a scorer, Ira E. Ray, of Co. G, and private W. Connelley, who tampered with the card in order to raise the score made by the latter, from 24 to 25, a proceeding in which they were detected by Chief Scorer Frank, of the 12th regiment. The two gentlemen will be afforded an opportunity to explain their "funny business" before a Court-martial, Gen. Barnes having preferred charges.

The result of the rifle practice and names of marksmen appears in the following tables:

VOLLEY.				
	Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Score.
Company A.....	9	45	26	105
Company B.....	9	45	20	74
Company C.....	14	70	40	164
Company D.....	8	40	27	127
Company E.....	11	55	43	184
Company F.....	14	70	50	208
Company G.....	16	80	53	235
Company H.....	23	115	82	350
Company I.....	8	40	24	180
FILE.				
Company A.....	9	45	20	74
Company B.....	14	70	32	132
Company C.....	14	70	39	150
Company D.....	8	40	31	135
Company E.....	11	55	39	152
Company F.....	14	70	34	129
Company G.....	16	80	49	178
Company H.....	23	115	85	347
Company I.....	8	40	21	80

Privates B. T. Lencake, Co. H, 39; S. Oliver, Co. D, 33; Geo. W. Passell, Co. I, 31; Hy. Rags, Co. R, 30; 2d Sergt. Chas. H. Ridgeway, Co. K, 30; Private J. R. Bayly, Co. D, 29; 1st Lieut. and Adj. John G. Eddy, staff, 29; Private John Kelley, Co. G, 29; Capt. W. R. Pettigrew, Co. G, 28; Privates Jas. McCormack, Co. A, 28; S. Munger, Co. H, 28; A. A. Priddy, Co. K, 28; Capt. A. G. Brown, I. R. P., 28; Privates S. F. Glover, Co. E, 28; H. Wade, Co. F, 27; C. W. Ruby, Co. B, 27; Lieut. W. H. Eddy, Co. G, 27; Com. Sergt. A. S. Gomers, N. C. S., 27; Hospital Steward A. A. Buckmaster, N. C. S., 27; Privates Geo. Sparks, Co. A, 26; G. F. Tuttle, Co. B, 26; 1st Sergt. Thos. Whaley, Co. D, 26; Sergt. Wm. B. Hyde, Co. G, 26; Private E. P. Hayes, Co. H, 26; Sergt. Wilson Robinson, Co. F, 26; Private John Dower, Co. H, 26; Ord. Sergt. J. K. Christoffel, N. C. S., 26; Capt. Dan. C. Sullivan, Co. A, 26; Private I. E. Way, Co. G, 25; Capt. Jas. M. Rankin, Co. A, 25; Corp. Robt. H. Smith, Co. H, 25; Private G. H. Tuttle, Co. E, 25; Maj. E. F. Taylor, field, 25; Private W. H. Seibert, Co. G, 25; Capt. F. J. Le Count, Co. K, 25; Qm. Sergt. Fredk. Triggs, Co. H, 25. 17 Separate Co.: Private W. J. Johnson, 33; Corp. J. E. King, 29; Private C. W. Baker, 26.

The regiment was relieved by the 22d on Saturday afternoon, July 29. On account of the cessation of drills, in consequence of the heat, it did not derive the amount of benefit from the encampment that might have been desired, yet it left a much improved organization.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.

With the tour of the 22d this year's encampment of the New York troops completes its closing chapter. The regiment had the opportunity of utilizing all the experience gained by the troops who had previously garrisoned the camp, and the criticisms made on their conduct; the preparations for a creditable showing, as appears from the orders recently issued by Col. Porter, were made with unusual diligence and energy, and these advantages added to the well-known reputation of the regiment for efficiency, justified the expectation of a very favorable wind up of the camp experiment, and the appearance of the 22d and the manner in which it would acquit itself of its task were watched with more than usual interest. Another object of interest and attraction was added to the tour of this regiment by the presence in camp of its renowned band, under the mastery leadership of P. S. Guilmore, and the sweltering temperature of the previous week which had oppressed both city and camp with such disastrous effects, and crippled the movements of the 47th, made way to a cooling and refreshing breeze shortly after the regiment had entered camp. All these circumstances augured much in favor of a successful encampment.

The men flocked to the armory from an early hour on Saturday morning, July 29th, and the regiment was enabled to start the march to the Long Branch, which was moored at

the foot of West 17th street with commendable punctuality at 10.30 A. M., reaching the boat in time to enable her to cast off lines at 11 A. M. The men were in fatigue dress in heavy marching order, but as the shortest route to the boat was taken, and the inevitable march in company front for once dispensed with, they arrived at the boat in as good condition as might be expected under the circumstances, and when at 2 P. M. the dock at Hoboken was reached, all were in condition fit for duty, and the services of the camp ambulance, which were required on the arrival of the majority of the regiment, could be dispensed with. As in all cases where the dark fatigue uniform is worn the regiment made a favorable solid impression upon its arrival on the parade ground, while the prompt and business like manner in which the guard went through the performance of relieving that of the 47th regiment seemed to indicate that officers and men were well up in this part and had studied their instructions. The men walked their posts well, they saluted promptly and properly, handled their pieces with skill, and they were careful to assume the "arms port" in all cases where they had communication to make. A noticeable feature was the nearly entire absence of the almost continuous calling out by the sentries for the corporal during the night, which characterized all the other regiments which garrisoned the camp before, and the sentries during the night were drawn in close to the lines of the regimental camp, by which a good deal of unnecessary interference with outsiders and yelling for the corporal was avoided. It seemed, however, that during the single instance of the latter kind which came under our notice, the whole line, instead of the posts nearer to the guard house than the one calling out repeated the call; besides it was observed that in most cases the challenge was preceded by the word "halt," which we have commented upon as incorrect so often in our criticisms on other regiments, that it seemed strange that an organization which commands as much intelligence as the 22d should repeat the blunder.

The time between the arrival of the regiment and supper was as usual occupied by procuring the necessary camp equipment and the arrangement of the tents, and when these duties were completed and supper finished the time for parade had arrived. It took place at retreat in fatigue uniform and black helmets. While passing along the company streets during formation of the companies we were surprised by hearing one of the 1st sergeants give the command "from the right count fours." The markers for the color company were placed somewhat too far apart, and all the guides seemed to take rather too much judgment. Most of the companies arrived on the line by the formation of line to the front in double time, which on account of the somewhat irregular execution did not look handsome. It looked as if the colonel had taken his position somewhat too close to the line, so that he came near interfering with the band in trooping; the manual was fair, the men steady, but the command "carry arms" from the adjutant was evidently not heard by the two left companies, which were far behind in the movement; the 1st sergeants, with the exception of 2 or 3, executed the full manual, and in reporting one said "Co. A present or accounted for." Altogether for a first parade it was a very creditable performance.

There is only one Gillmore and the 22d regiment has got him. The concert rendered by the band after darkness had set in eclipsed everything in the line of music and serenades heard in camp before; as might be expected it drew a large audience and was enthusiastically applauded. At taps lights were extinguished with remarkable and unusual promptness, and the quietness and decorum which characterized the company streets was certainly more marked in this than any other regiment which had been in camp. Taken as a whole the first day closed in a favorable manner and with auspicious prospects for the regiment. So far everything went off in a very superior manner. The policing of the grounds on Sunday morning was attended to with a promptness and energy not witnessed before, and the result was a clean camp—the nearest approach to the neatness of a military garrison yet made. Every part of the camp was attended to, a proceeding which showed the good judgment of Col. Porter, who seemed to be soldier enough to know that it is the duty of the camp commander and not of general staff officers to see that the whole grounds are kept properly policed.

All this seemed much in favor of the 22d regiment, and the high expectations placed upon its performance appeared to be well grounded. Yet this impression was somewhat weakened when the details made their appearance at guard mounting. What the matter was here is hard to tell, except that these men when they got outside of their armories lose their heads and become so nervous as to forget entirely what they are about. The fact is that the details arrived in such shape that the adjutant returned them to their company streets for a new formation, and this was no improvement on the first. Most of them halted improperly; all the movements were made with hesitation and indecision; and the detail of the right company was so far behind time that the sergeant-major, under the assumption that all had arrived, started down the line, when up popped this detail and drove him back to the right to receive his report.

The next operation was to get the guard to count fours—a difficult proceeding—which was at last completed after making about a dozen attempts. There is no accounting for this except by the assumption that nearly all the men on the line were new hands. The officer of the guard did not draw his sword to command "open boxes." The review was good and everything went right till the arrival at the guard house. The new passed the old guard in proper shape and the presents were duly rendered, but both officers of the day instead of proceeding to the guard house entered into conversation with Col. Porter under a tree, which lasted quite a long while. The new guard had meanwhile stacked arms and unslung knapsacks, and when the officers of the day arrived they walked into the guard house, in rear of the old guard, which was in place rest, and did not even come to attention at their approach. No. 1 never noticed them, and what was the most remarkable thing of all, these mistakes passed off without correction by anybody. No. 1 of the new guard was posted with only one corporal present.

The posting of the remainder of the new relief, the bringing in of the old, the marching off of the old guard and its dismissal were conducted in a reasonably correct manner, and with it military duty for the day ceased until dress parade at retreat. This was an immense improvement on that of the day before, the white dress coats which were worn by the companies on the occasion and the superb music discoursed by the band adding unusual brilliancy to the affair, which was witnessed by the largest assembly of visitors the camp had seen up to date. The parade was conducted with promptness by those who had charge of it, while the men displayed commendable attention and steadiness, with a fair execution of the manual. A fault, which we have witnessed at several subsequent formations, both for parade and drill, was that the officers were lax in their alignment, the left of the line being thrown too far to the front on account of faulty dress by the commanders of the second and third companies.

The usual divine service was held in the mess hall in the forenoon, where the sermon was delivered by the regimental chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Dunnell. Sentries continued to carry themselves generally much better than had heretofore been the rule. In the evening unusual quietness characterized the camp, and lights at taps were again promptly extinguished, and no loud talking was heard thereafter.

The usual amount of armory rust which clogged the movements of this as well as other regiments during the beginning of camp life had on Monday morning, the first real working day of the regiment, worn off to a large extent, and the commencement of the morning company drills found everybody waiting with improved military spirit and zeal. On Sunday morning men off duty paid but little attention to rendition of salutes to superior officers, a defect particularly prominent on the occasion of guard mounting, where we noticed a score or so of men who were looking at the performance not one of whom paid any attention whatever to a number of general staff officers who were passing them. This defect appeared remedied in a very encouraging degree.

For more thorough instruction the regiment was consolidated into eight companies, which promptly took the field at the call and deployed as skirmishers, some with the regulation interval of five, others with the armory interval of one yard. As usual, the parade ground proved of insufficient size for such a number of commands all at the same time, and the usual interference was a result. It was also observed that in some of the larger commands which had deployed with five yards intervals the commands were not always audible on both flanks, which created confusion in some instances. The usual defects of kneeling down in an imperfect manner were largely repeated, but in the main the officers proved themselves very competent as instructors. A detailed description of the movements is impracticable on account of the large number of commands on the ground at one time. The general statement that a good deal of practice is needed before the regiment can claim reasonable perfection in this respect is all we can venture on the occasion.

On guard mounting, although it was better executed than on the previous day, the only two persons thoroughly acquainted with the adjutant and sergeant-major, who performed their parts well, but had their hands full with their endeavors to keep the other participants straight.

Battalion drill fell below the expectations of lookers-on as well as of the colonel who had charge of it, and who was compelled on account of the faulty execution of most of the movements to have them repeated numerous times, and is a variety of movements that was originally intended was the consequence. The officers had to be frequently called to the front for instruction and correction. In consequence the drill lasted a long time, and this, together with the practice at the rifle range which took place, made it a day of hard work with the men who, however, submitted with commendable soldierly spirit.

Camp police was excellent and most thorough. The appearance of the provost sergeant with his squad, with wheelbarrows, shovels, brooms, &c., was a feature which bore strong resemblance to a camp of real soldiers, and the cheerfulness with which the men performed this most objectionable part of the duty of a soldier impressed us very much in their favor, and was evidence that they had taken the proper view of the requirements of their novel mode of life. It was also a vindication of the good judgment of Col. Porter and the bona fide spirit in which he carried out his orders. The result was apparent in the superior condition of camp which impressed itself upon all who have been familiar with its appearance since its establishment. There was no attempt here to shift the responsibility for the police of any part of the camp on any portion of the general staff department.

Officers and men had now become thoroughly familiar with the forms of dress parade and the performance of this ceremony was highly creditable. Excellent cool weather—an advantage over many other regiments—continued to favor the operations of the 22d, and facilitated a thorough execution of the full programme of duty on Tuesday, August 1, which formed an exact counter-proof of that of the day before, with some improvement in the mounting of the guard. Battalion drill was still ragged, and the need of thorough improvement was as much apparent as on the day before. Col. Porter recognized this, and kept the regiment at it for several hours without the desired result.

The movements consisted mainly in marches of columns of fours, the execution of the command centre forward fours left and right, and formation of the line to the front by both flanks, faced to front and rear, formation of close columns of divisions on and to the right, deployments, formation of column of fours from column of divisions, a fair wheel in battalion front, &c. In addition to mistakes made by officers, it also proved that the color and general grades were not up to their business, and much raggedness prevailed in marching in line on account of their defective judgment of distances.

Sentries were comparatively efficient, parade was all that could be desired, and in this respect the regiment was now under fair headway. After the usual company skirmish and squad drills on Wednesday morning, with considerable improvement in the set up of the men, adjutant's call for guard mounting sounded, and this ceremony was on this morning reasonably well performed, although not by any means perfect; yet it seems strange that officers of the day and officers of the guard had not yet mastered the subject sufficiently well to execute what takes place at the guard house in the manner laid down in orders and regulations. The officers of the day placed themselves in front of their guards well enough, but they took these positions too soon and received the presents, which the two guards render to each other and neither officers of the day nor those of the guard were sufficiently posted to notice or rectify the mistake made.

It now appeared reasonable to expect that officers and guides should be tolerably well posted in battalion drill, and we therefore paid particular attention to the performance which took place after the completion of guard mounting, with Col. Porter in command.

The first part consisted of a rehearsal for review and inspection and was three times repeated. The first attempt was made without the posting of markers, but passed off correctly in all its other details, except that several sergeants in the centre of the battalion, including the color guide, failed to stand fast at the command march for wheel into line, throwing the left wing out of shape. In the attempts which followed markers were established, but right guides showed a tendency of marching clean over them, and several guides, especially the color bearer, repeated the mistake pointed out above each time. With the exception of these defects the movements were absolutely perfect. The march in review in double time was also good.

Of the movement which followed, the following were executed correctly: March in column of fours; advances and retreats in line, repeated several times; and formation of column of fours. Close column on 4th division left in front was somewhat marred by want of promptness in movements of 2d division, which caused delay and loss of distance. Fours left about and deployment on 1st division to the left, and close column on 4th division right in front, were all well executed. Half a dozen changes of direction by the right or left flanks were all executed with the same defects. The markers were placed each time facing away from the point of rest, and the two interior divisions instead of marching to their new places in the manner laid down by par. 405 after wheeling to the right by fours marched straight forward and made a complete change of direction when opposite their new places, crowding the 4th division, whose commander understood the movement out of his place, and the latter who knew his business was, strange to say, sat down on, and prevented executing his movement properly by both colonel and adjutant in each case. The remaining movements after the rest which had been given were several changes of direction to right, marches in column of fours, advances in division front with fours right or left about, all well executed; a deployment on 4th division to the left, which was spoiled by the commander of the 3d division who failed to halt when the preceding division was cleared, but kept up the march with his division and of course lost distance. With the exception of these mistakes this drill may be called a very good performance.

In the afternoon Inspector-General Oliver, accompanied by Gen. Rodenbough and Col. Paistner, inspected and mustered the regiment. We saw the disposal of this ceremony in a very few sentences, the generally correct manner of its execution leaving little room for remark. The men were in fatigue uniform which, looked at from a distance, very much resembles the New State uniform, and gives to the regiment a favorable appearance of solidity. The performance was doubtless well rehearsed and prepared for, and no mistakes of importance were made; men stood very steady during both review and inspection; officers knew their places; everything passed off rapidly and in a quiet manner.

The elaborate manoeuvres which it was intended to hold in Austria in the month of September have been abandoned. Want of peace is the reason assigned. The cost of the manoeuvres, it was estimated, would amount to about 300,000 florins, and the War Ministry is anxious to spare as much as possible for other and more important objects connected with the army. Some little manoeuvres will replace the big ones.

Russia is still extending her naval strength in the Pacific. This week the transport *Peter the Great* set out from Cronstadt for Vladivostok, with a thousand tons of dockyard stores on board. Next week, thirty dockyard artisans will proceed to the same destination, via Hamburg. Most of the men-of-war now in the Pacific will be replaced by new ones in September, and the outgoing ships will convey to Vladivostok large

quantities of stores, and a number of dockyard workmen and officials. Considering that in 1879 the defences of the Amoor region were swollen to meet the expected Chinese attack, this further augmentation, during a period of peace, wears a significant aspect.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, July 15.

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MARRIED.

THOMPSON—HAGANE.—At Chicago, Ill., July 27, 1882, Lieutenant J. S. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, to Miss JULIET HAGANE.

LEFAYON—COLLINS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, 1882, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, at St. John's Presbyterian Church, FREDERICK HERBERT LEFAYON, U. S. N., to Miss LIZZIE STOUT COLLINS.

DIED.

BARSTOW.—At Oakland, Md., Aug. 1, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Colonel SIMON F. BARSTOW, U. S. Army, retired.

BEAUMONT.—At Durham, N. H., Aug. 2, Rear Admiral JOHN C. BEAUMONT, U. S. N., retired.

SMITH.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, LIZZIE PROUT, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Joseph B. Smith, U. S. Army.

WEAVER.—At Washington Grove, Montgomery County, Md., on the night of July 25, 1882, ERASMUS H., infant son of Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 3d U. S. Artillery.

WARREN.—At Willet's Point, N. Y., July 21, JENNIE GOULD, infant daughter of Lieutenant James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

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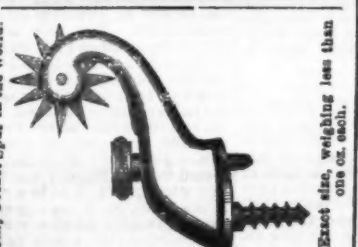
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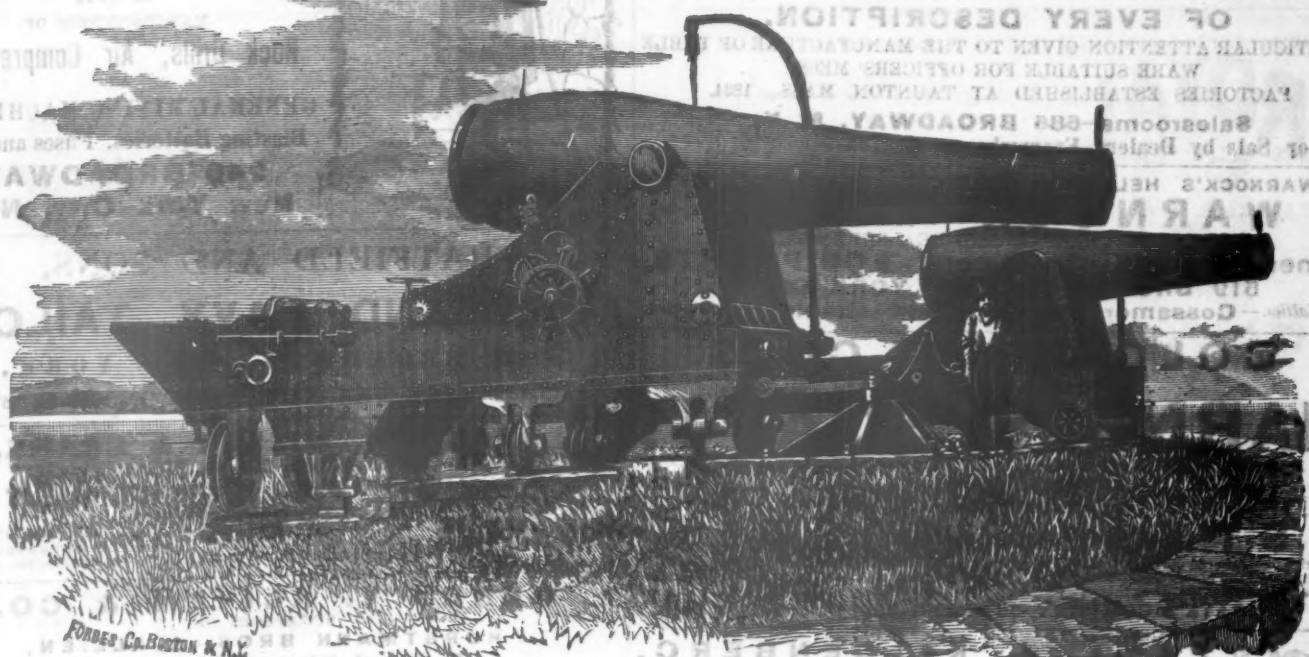
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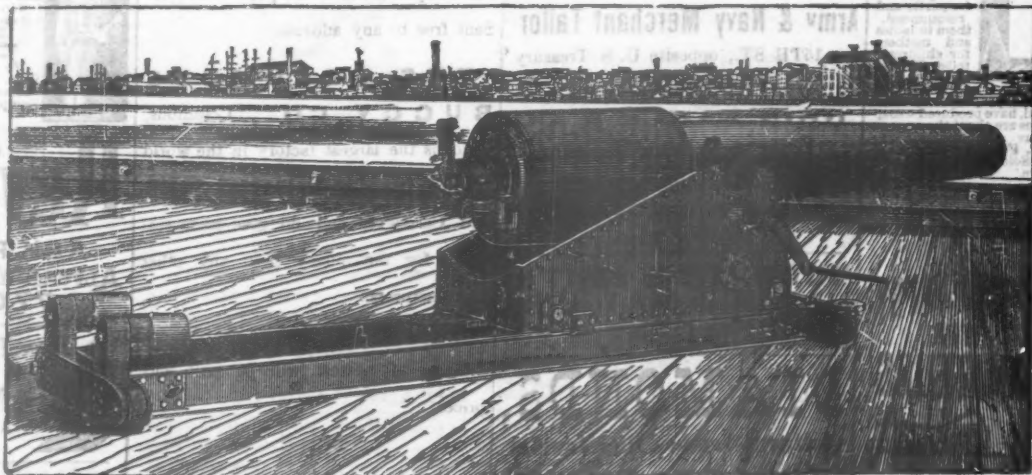
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